THE FINANCIAL POST

OF CANADA
The Canadian Newspaper for Investors

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ESTIMATES OF THE WAR LOAN TOTAL VARY

Conceded That it Will Reach Well Over 200 Million Dollars.

BANKS NOT TO PARTICIPATE

Interesting Comparison Based on Public Applications in Case of Second and Third Loans.

Estimates of the probable total of subscriptions to the third Canadian war loan vary considerably. That it will run to at least $175,000,000 and that it may reach $200,000,000 or over, exclusive of the bank's subscriptions, is the general opinion. Bond dealers base their belief on a possible $200,000,000 on the experiences of the past two weeks, when sales ran well in excess of those recorded during the floating of the second war loan.

When the first war loan was floated, the FINANCIAL POST published a list of subscribers, the aggregate of whose applications reached approximately $48,000,000. Of this amount $25,000,000 was put in by the chartered banks, leaving a public subscription of $23,000,000. There was actually subscribed $78,729,500 or well over three times the amount of the published subscriptions.

In the case of the second loan, the POST'S list of subscriptions ran to $112,000,000 of which $50,000,000 came from the chartered banks. This left general subscriptions of $62,000,000. The actual volume of subscriptions outside of the banks was $151,444,800, which was about two and one-half times the amount of the published subscriptions.

This time the POST'S list of published subscriptions totals roughly $123,000,000. Excluding the $60,000,000 contingently provided by the chartered banks, the amount announced from other subscribers is over $1,000,000 more than in the case of the second loan. This would indicate that the total of general subscriptions will be at least $160,000,000,

Supplementing the list of subscriptions published on page 12, the following should be included:—

West India Electric Co.	$ 200,000
Montreal Mechanics Institute..	55,000
Dominich & Dominich, New York	100,000
Man. & Traders Bank, Buffalo.	100,000
Home & Foreign Securities Co.	300,000
Galt	100,000
Robert Hampson	100,000
J. W. Norcross..........	100,000
N. B. Stark & Co.	100,000
Jas Hutchison	50,000
Estate Major F. E. Hall......	42,000
C. F. Sise	20,000
Canada Steamships Employees	10,000
Guarantee Co. of N.A.........	50,000
Guelph & Ontario Invt.........	25,000
Canada Steel Foundries.......	250,000
Provincial Paper Mills	75,000
Swift Canadian Co..........	50,000

Summary.

Banks	$61,500,000
Insurance Cos.	30,045,000
Industrial Cos.	8,371,600
Trust & Loan Cos.	6,680,000
Individuals	4,636,000
Public Service Corps.	4,225,000
Municipalities	2,903,500
Investment Cos.	3,100,000
Provincial Govts.	1,000,000
Miscellaneous	402,000
Total	$122,863,100

NEWS OF SECURITIES.

THE FINANCIAL POST'S review of the Canadian Security Markets will be found on pages 2, 3, 4 and 5, under the following heads: STEEL STOCKS, PULP AND PAPER, TEXTILES, MILLING, MINING, TRANSPORTATION, ELECTRIC RAILWAYS, LIGHT AND POWER. Other Stocks, including general industrial and other securities not embraced in the foregoing groups are arranged in alphabetical order.

FRIDAY'S PRICES.

Following are Canadian stock transactions at Friday morning's session:

	High	Low
Steel of Can., com.	67¾	66¼
Do., pref.	94½	94½
N.S. Car, pref.	44	43
Mackay	87¼	87
Cement	64½	64¼
Tor. Paper	82	82
Dom. Steel	68	66½
Steamships	39¼	39
C.P.R.	162½	162½
Smelters	32	32
Imperial Bank	197¾	197¾
Standard Bank	211	211
War Loan	97¼	97¼
Maple Leaf	114¾	114

HAS SIR ADAM CONSIDERED THE MOTOR BUS?

Gasoline a Coming Factor in Transportation, Says California Correspondent.

If we are to judge by the fight which Sir Adam Beck is putting up for a system of electric lines throughout the province, Ontario's future development depends upon the success which attends his efforts in establishing a network of hydro-driven lines. A generation ago when steam lines were being constructed over the province it was considered that they solved the transportation problem for all time. Events move apace. To-day the electric systems are crowding the steam roads. What of the future? Who will say that the development of the motor-bus does not promise to make their period of usefulness a short one. Already in portions of the United States, the new system of locomotion is generally popular and in Canada, in Winnipeg and Vancouver, the popular jitney is cutting into the earnings of the street railways. Sir Adam should consider carefully the possibilities of the development of gasoline transportation before he ties the province and the municipalities up to a scheme which if unsuccessful may quite easily bring financial disaster.

Following is an interesting letter from a resident of California who tells of the way in which gasoline is gaining popularity as a factor in transportation in that state:—

337 Brockton Avenue,
Riverside, Cal.,
March 13, 1917.

The Editor Financial Post,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Sir,—I noticed in your last issue that the Hydro-Electric people propose to connect the cities of Ontario with a system of national electric railways. Surely this requires very careful consideration.

It would be as well for Ontario to know what is taking place in the progressive State of California. This is an age of rapid change. For local traffic the steam railroad has given way to the electric railway, but the future belongs to the automobile. A few years ago all the traffic from Los Angeles to the surrounding cities was by steam railroad, then electric railways were built and quickly took the business, the railroads taking off their local trains and giving up the struggle.

But lately a new competition has sprung up, which is seriously threatening the very existence of the electric railways. Cement roads have been constructed all over this portion of the state, and motor stages are now running everywhere. They have many advantages over electric railways.

Their capital outlay is very small, any man with a few hundred dollars and a little credit can start one. Their taxes are low, being limited to an annual license. Their wear and tear is limited to their tires and engines; they have no expensive track and power houses to keep up. They can operate cheaper than any electric company so their fares are lower, for instance, the single fare from Riverside to Los Angeles is $1.75 by electric car, and $1.25 by motor stage.

It may be that Ontario, after having constructed these electric railways will be able to shut out all competition by high licenses for "Jitneys," motor stages and buses, but only for a time as no legislation can permanently retard progress.

I am aware that politicians are all adverse to change, and that a town having once adopted and invested capital in a transportation system will stand by it, which explains why the great cities of Edinburgh and Melbourne still have cable cars. It may be argued that the bad roads of Ontario will prevent motors from competing with the electric cars, but it is only a matter of time before all the farmers of Ontario possess a cheap motor car as they do in California, then the next thing they demand is a good road, cement preferred. Once they have the good roads and motors they have no further use for electric railways.

In this city of Riverside the electric street railway is asking for permission to abandon two of its lines, and in the neighboring city of San Bernardina the company wishes to stop running its cars to the village of Highgrove.

Ford expects to make 700,000 motor cars this year, most of which are purchased by farmers, and it is a poor farmer that cannot afford a second-hand "Ford" for a couple of hundred dollars. It may be that the climate of Ontario would render competition impossible in the winter, but it is well for the people of Ontario to give careful consideration to a proposal to construct a great system of interurban electric railways, when that system is regarded even in London (England) as antiquated and out of date.

Yours truly,
P. A. CRUMP.

At a meeting of the shareholders of the Danville Chair and Specialty Company, held at Danville, Quebec, it was decided to put the company into liquidation. The factory was recently destroyed by fire, the loss to the company amounting to about $40,000.

DOMINION STEEL DIVIDEND.

The directors of the Dominion Steel Company have declared a dividend of 4 per cent. on the common, according to a late wire from Montreal.

PICTOU WOULD BUILD SHIPS.

Ratepayers Ask Legislation to Bonus New Plant.

A telegraphic communication from James Smith, Mayor of Pictou, N.S., states that at the largest and most enthusiastic ratepayers' meeting ever held in Pictou, a resolution was unanimously passed authorizing the Council to ask for legislation to bonus a plant for the building of steel ships to the amount of $50,000. Pictou owns splendid sites for the location of an enterprise of this kind, with ideal facilities in the way of harbor accommodation.

CHANGES IN CANNING INDUSTRY ON COAST

A Number of Companies Affected—Report That Sir Thomas Lipton Gets B. C. Fisheries.

Judging by the number of transactions which have been put through recently affecting fishing interests on the B.C. coast, a determined effort is being made to place the industry on the best possible basis and on a large scale. The Booth Fisheries Company, of Seattle, has taken over the Scotch-Canadian Cannery on the Fraser; the Goletas Fishing Company, Ltd., is reported to have bought the R. Chambers Packing Company and the Butedale Canning and Cold Storage Company; the Lummi Bay Packing Company, Ltd., is about to put up two big plants near Nitinat, and Lowman & Cliffs will build another big plant at Green Bay, in the vicinity of Pender Harbor. In addition to this, there is a rumor that the B. C. Fisheries, originally financed by English financiers, has been taken over by Sir Thomas Lipton. The Booth Company, of Seattle, will operate in Canada as the Booth Fisheries Company of Canada.

SUCCESS OF WAR LOAN A RELIEF FOR BUSINESS

Banks Will be Left With Funds to Meet Normal Demands.

ADJUSTING FOR AFTER WAR

W. D. Mathews Expresses Belief That in Many Industries the Change Will Be Affected Without Great Shock—The Steel Outlook.

Although the success of the Dominion war loan was a foregone conclusion the assurance that the amount will be greatly over-subscribed without calling upon the banks for the qualified subscription of $60,000,000 which they had made, has provided a relieving note in the general business situation. The fact that the banks will not be called upon indicates that they will be left free to use their funds for the general business needs of the country and, if necessary, to assist further in financing the war orders being placed by Great Britain. The success of the loan must be regarded as a wonderful accomplishment. When it is considered that prior to the war we were a borrowing nation on a large scale, and that the different war loans and funds provided for financing British war orders have been collected since that time, while the needs of the country have not been neglected, there is provided one of the best possible arguments that Canada could present as to her productive ability and sound security for any funds that she has secured in the past or may desire in the future.

As the war progresses there are increasing indications that the shock to business which might be expected with the readjustments to come at its conclusion will be largely discounted. This is the opinion of W. D. Matthews, president of the Steel Company of Canada, Consolidated Smelters, and a director of many large Canadian enterprises. Munitions orders are being gradually shaded off, and normal business is developing to take their place. At least so long as the war lasts labor will be well employed, with wide agricultural and industrial activities, and general prosperity should continue. Speaking of the steel industry, Mr. Matthews points out that the conditions now are that the war demand has continued so long that normal requirements will follow on the demand for steel for shells, and that with development and replacements there will be a call for steel on a large scale for an indefinite period. An example of this in Canada is seen in the shipbuilding industry now being established in the wake of the big shell contracts, while the railroads are coming into the market to fill orders which cannot longer be deferred.

Mr. Matthews, in speaking of the general business situation, also refers to the large quantities of grain still in the country. With the opening of

Continued on page 7

SOLDIERS NOT BEING SENT FOR DISCHARGE

Col. Marlow Offers Criticism of Lax Methods in Having Men Returned to Canada From England—Three Thousand Ready.

That Canada is sustaining a great financial loss, and has a big economical problem to solve, are the bold facts adduced from evidence prepared by Colonel F. W. Marlow, former Director of Medical Services, as brought out before the Parliamentary Committee at Ottawa recently, included in which is the failure to return to Canada some three thousand soldiers nearly ready for discharge.

"In November there were a very considerable number of soldiers in England whom the medical authorities advised sending home, yet it appears up to this time that very many of that number have not been sent. Had they been sent home, we could probably have decreased their disability, and after a little further treatment could have discharged them," stated Colonel Marlow to THE FINANCIAL POST.

It is quite apparent that the reassimilation of these men into civilian life at the earliest possible moment is most desirable from many standpoints. Viewed from one angle, it is apparent that this procedure would be far less costly to the country, in that the men would be only on a fractional pension, and, in addition, would be able to develop their earning power by finding suitable employment.

The reasons for the non-return of these invalided Canadian soldiers is not clear, but appears to be involved somewhere in the workings of the Dominion Hospitals Commission. It is a fact that the overseas authorities are constrained to ask Canada for authority to return wounded men, when, according to Col. Marlow, the men should be put aboard ships and Canada instructed to take care of them.

Another branch involved under this same heading, one which has cost this country much unnecessary expenditure, and one which, according to the evidence will cost many millions of dollars more, is the duplication of the Hospitals Commission machinery forming a civil organization which is not co-operating with the Militia Department, but is working apart from it. Great expense has been involved in the establishment of the Military Hospitals work, and many new subdepartments have been formed instead of using the services of the Department of Militia, which has departments to carry on the same work.

Cables produced before the Parliamentary Committee in the recent hearing confirmed the fact that on November 16th advices were received that there were three thousand soldiers ready to be returned to Canada. Some time later the Baptie report advised that there were between three and four thousand Canadians who were ready for return. The committee were under the impression that this latter report was the first intimation they had of the matter.

Colonel Marlow is firmly of the opinion that the whole matter involves a great economical problem, and that Canada is at loss financially over the failure to return wounded Canadian soldiers at the first possible moment.

"The pressure is backward instead of drawing them out," said the Colonel, "and the matter will ultimately involve a great amount of work and expense."

DOMINION TRUST AFFAIRS ARE IN VERY BAD WAY

Liquidation Expenses Are Close to $150,000—$57,000 for Two Legal Firms.

At a meeting of the creditors of the late Dominion Trust Co., held in Vancouver this week, the liquidator submitted a report in which he said, "This is admittedly the most tangled liquidation in the history of companies, and it was apparent from the first that heavy expenses could not be avoided." The liquidation expenses from November 9, when the company went into liquidation, until the date the report was filed, have run up to $148,919. Deducting from this amount the sum of $22,364 which the liquidator has earned by way of commissions, etc., the net expenses are given as $126,409. Of this amount, two legal firms in Vancouver have charged over $57,000.

The meeting had been called for the purpose of considering an offer of seven directors of the trust company to settle their liability against the liquidator. The amount offered by the directors was $19,000. Although advised by the liquidator to settle the claim for this amount, the court would not consider it unless the creditors would agree, which they refused to do unless the offer were doubled. Two directors of the company, Dr. Riggs and Jas. Ramsay, also offered to settle for $2,500 and $5,000 respectively. These offers were not accepted by the meeting, the liquidator pointing out that he held the former's note for $9,000 in favor of the company. Mr. Stewart explained that he had $112,000 in hand, out of which an appeal for $75,000 on behalf of the widow of Arnold was pending.

Mr. Stewart, in referring to the B. C. Securities, a subsidiary of the Dominion Trust, said in part: "The British Canadian Securities was indebted to the Dominion Trust Company at the time of liquidation to the amount of almost a million dollars. A part of this indebtedness was represented by documents supposed to be debentures amounting to $640,000, which, however, are not secured in any way. As the Dominion Trust Company represents about 97½ per cent. of the total claims against the British Canadian Securities, I have hesitated to incur any legal expense in determining these questions of ownership. The other creditors' claims amount to about $25,000, of which $5,000 is preferred."

On the recommendation of the liquidator, the creditors present at the meeting decided to recommend to the court that a dividend of ten cents on the dollar, amounting to some $2,500, be paid to the creditors of the B. C. Securities.

Mr. Stewart also reported to the meeting that the two bonds of $50,000 and $200,000, in the hands of the Finance Minister in Victoria, which had been put up as a guarantee, had not been realized on.

R. SIMPSON CO. HAD INCREASE OF NEARLY $5,000,000

An Indication of How Big Department Stores Fared in 1916.

BIG GROWTH OF MAIL ORDER

Western Business Has Been An Important Factor—Details Not Yet Available as to Profits, But They Were Doubtless Satisfactory.

An indication of how the big department stores of Canada ran ahead last year, and in many cases recorded the best year in their history in the matter of bulk sales is shown in the case of the Robert Simpson Co. of Toronto, who are in just this position. FINANCIAL POST is informed that the turnover (total sales) for the year 1916 exceeded those of the best previous year by $2,000,000 in the store, and $2,700,000 in the Mail Order Department, a total increase of $4,700,000. As the extension of the mail order business to Western Canada, and the separation of the department from the store in Toronto to the huge premises on Mutual Street, took place too late (the latter being in August) to admit of a full year's record, it is certain that the Mail Order end of the business will see a much greater increase this year.

While this large increase in bulk sales is shown, some allowance must be made for the increased prices of goods that would wipe out a large proportion of the increase, if we would figure from the standpoint of the actual quantities of goods sold. The net profit percentage, THE POST understands, was not as high as the normal amount. This in spite of the fact that many lines of goods were bought farther ahead than usual of the selling season at the lower prices that then existed. Increases in wages chiefly, militated against a larger net profit from the per cent. standpoint.

For all that the year must be regarded as a satisfactory one to the stock and bond holders.

The firm is quite optimistic as to their mail order prospects, with the new Western branch at Regina in full swing and better facilities in Toronto, through the new building.

Good profits are being made in the retail selling at present, and there may continue throughout the year. A stopping of war in the near future would inevitably weaken present prices and tend to a general decline all along the line, as some jobbers and many retailers, who are now pretty well stocked up would be certain to feel it, their duty to start unloading at once.

Indeed this movement has begun already, and one of the most shrewd merchants in Ontario informed FINANCIAL POST that while his stock now was the highest he had ever held by the end of December he expected to reduce it to far below normal. Thus would he be ready to buy again in case the matter started on its long decline.

PRINCE RUPERT FISHERIES.

Success of Trawling Operations is Now Assured.

The success of trawling as a means of taking deep-sea fish seems to be assured says a report from Prince Rupert. It would appear as if Hecate Straits, between the mainland of northern British Columbia and the Queen Charlotte Islands, will lend itself to this system. One of the large cold-storage plants has ventured into the field here, and with evident success. A steamer of the company's fleet has been specially equipped for this work and is now making regular trips to the fishing grounds. On its last trip this vessel came back with 60,000 pounds, which is regarded as a good catch for the four or five days it was out.

BANK OF MONTREAL
Established 100 years (1817-1917)

Capital Paid up, $16,000,000. Reserve Fund, $16,000,000.
Undivided Profits, $1,414,423.
Total Assets - - - $365,215,541.

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Assistant General Manager—A. D. Braithwaite

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TORONTO BRANCH, A. B. Patterson, Manager

THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA
Established in 1836 Incorporated by Royal Charter in 1840
Paid-up Capital - $4,866,666. Reserve Fund - $3,017,333.33
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HEAD OFFICE IN CANADA—St. James Street, MONTREAL
H. B. MACKENZIE, General Manager
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SIR HERBERT B. AMES, M.P.
W. R. MILLER, Esq. W. R. MACINNES, Esq.
This Bank has Branches in all the principal Cities of Canada, including Dawson (Y.T.) and Agencies at New York and San Francisco in the United States. Agents and Correspondents in every part of the world.
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Savings Department at All Branches

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RESERVE, - - 12,000,000
TOTAL ASSETS, - 100,000,000
HEAD OFFICE, HALIFAX
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
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A general banking business transacted. Letters of Credit issued, drafts bought and sold, payable in all parts of the world. Savings Deposits opened by deposit of $1 or over, interest added half yearly.

5% AND ABSOLUTE SECURITY
Over 200 Corporations, Societies, Trustees, or Individuals have found our Debentures an attractive investment. Terms one to five years.
THE EMPIRE LOAN COMPANY, Winnipeg, Man.

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Chartered by Act of the Dominion Parliament.
HEAD OFFICE, - WEYBURN, SASK.
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A General Banking and Foreign Exchange Business Transacted.

NEWS OF SECURITIES—Tone is Somewhat Better

STEEL

Securities Remain Steady in Face of Very Unsettled Conditions Prevailing.

By P. Bain, M.E., Editor Canadian Machinery.

Steel securities have been remarkably steady this week in spite of the unsettled international situation. In normal times such an event as the Russian revolution, or even the threatened railway strike in the States, would have been quite sufficient to send prices tumbling. Now, however, the only thing that appears likely to materially depress the market is a cessation of hostilities, which is a somewhat remote contingency. The active participation of the United States in the world war would, it is generally believed, have an opposite effect and send prices up. By the time this happens, and it appears to be almost unavoidable, the situation will have been to some degree discounted, although not to a sufficient extent to prevent a marked appreciation in steel stocks.

An important factor closely affecting the market position of steel securities is the continued advance in prices of steel products, same continuing to climb at a somewhat alarming rate. As product prices have been for some time creating new records, a moderate rise in security values may reasonably be expected. The present situation in the steel trade is absolutely without precedent, the extraordinary conditions prevailing being likely to continue until the cause which brought them about—the war influence, disappears. While the steel companies benefit under these conditions, the consumer does not; in fact, prices are so high that it tends to restrict all but the more urgent demand. Prices of steel are, of course, out of proportion with cost of production. The relative benefit enjoyed by the steel companies is obvious, net earnings running to substantial figures.

The recent advances in bars and shapes will doubtless be followed by higher prices in plates, tubes, black and galvanized sheets, rivets, bolts, nuts, etc. The plate situation is the feature of the steel market. The demand is enormous, with every indication of it becoming considerably heavier. The consumption of plates for shipbuilding alone is, and will be for a long time, extremely heavy, while car builders are taking considerable tonnages. The recent advance of $15 a ton on plate in the U. S. was the sharpest made by the Carnegie Co. in many years.

The shipyards in Canada have all the business they can take care of this year, and will have all the business they can handle next year. Production, however, will be restricted owing to the difficulty of obtaining plates and shapes. About the end of the month there will likely be another advance in black sheets. An advance of $5 a ton on black and blue annealed sheets and $3 on galvanized sheets recently went into effect in the States.

Operating conditions in the steel trade have improved, due to the mild weather and increase in volume of traffic on the railways, although the freight congestion still causes some inconvenience. The coke situation is easier and prices, although a little shaded, are still comparatively high. Prices of pig iron continue to climb, there having recently been a general advance in practically all grades of pig iron in the States, while higher prices in domestic foundry irons are expected. The demand for pig iron is ahead of the supply, while stocks at the furnaces are very low. The volume of forward buying in pig iron is particularly significant.

	Close March 15	Close March 21	Change
Can. Car, com. ..	29¾	29½	— ¼
Do., pref.	70	71½	+ 1½
Can. Loco., com...	55	58½	+ 3½
Dom. Bridge	139⅞	136½	— 3⅜
Dom. Iron, pref. .	94	91	— 3
Dom. Steel	67½	67¼	— ¼
N.S. Steel, com...	101¼	101	— ¼
Steel of Can. com.	67½	67	— ½
Do., pref.	94¾	95	+ ¼
Steel Found.	180	175	— 5
Russell, com.	85	86	+ 1
Do., pref.	115	115	....

STEEL CO. OF CANADA.

The announcement of the Steel Co. of Canada dividend caused a slight weakness, but the market soon recovered and has since been higher than it was immediately preceding the publication of the news. A straight 6 per cent. dividend was expected in some quarters, but some of the directors are understood to have favored a more conservative policy. The 2 per cent. bonus may be looked upon as a concession, being in the nature of a compromise. However, the common is now on a regular 4 per cent. basis, while the bonus is sure to be continued at least for remainder of this year. Whether or not the 6 or 7 per cent. dividend is eventually paid on the stock depends upon conditions prevailing in the steel trade during the year. While earnings may warrant such a disbursement, the management will probably be in favor of conserving the financial resources of the company against the time when the steel trade is not as prosperous as at the present time. It is understood that considerable sums have been expended on improving the physical condition of the plant and in wiping out debts. The earnings statement for 1916 is understood to have been submitted at the board meeting, but will not be issued for publication for a few days. It is expected to show a surplus of about $3,200,000 available for the common stock, or earnings at the rate of 28 or 30% after all deductions with the exception of the 4 per cent. declared on the common towards the end of the year. The annual meeting is scheduled for April 19. The company have applied for $2,000,000 of the new Dominion war loan. The common has made a slight gain during the week, closing at 67.

DOMINION STEEL CORPORATION.

The directors of the Dominion Steel Corporation will meet in Montreal on Friday, March 23. Interest is centered on the meeting because of the possibility of some statement being made in regard to the question of a distribution on the common stock. In view of the favorable financial position of the company and reputed large earnings, it is believed that something will be done in the way of dividends, although action may be deferred for a few weeks. The surplus balance available for the common stock, after all deductions, should run between 20 and 25 per cent. The initial dividend rate is not likely to be larger than 5 per cent., and for that matter the corporation may decide to start off at the old rate of 4 per cent., leaving something in prospect for the future. The high quotation for the week was 69 and the low level 67.

The first transactions in a couple of months in Dominion Coal preferred occurred this week at 93½-94, which compare with a range of 93½ to 96½ for the year to date.

CANADIAN LOCOMOTIVE CO.

The Canadian Locomotive Co. of Kingston, Ont., is rapidly getting back to its normal sphere of activity. The company has recently received large orders for locomotives and is now doing a profitable business in that line of endeavor. The outlook for this company is particularly bright, as the railway companies will have to come into the market sooner or later for locomotives being more or less short of motive power. Trading has been light during the week, with quotations ranging around 55½ on the common and 88 on the preferred. Canadian Locomotive stocks were ex-dividend last Wednesday.

ONTARIO STEEL PRODUCTS CO.

The Ontario Steel Products Co. has recently been showing some activity, having recently dropped 7 points, selling off to 18. Very little is heard in the Street about this company, although its position is showing some improvement. The head office is at Gananoque, Ont., while there is another factory at Chatham, Ont. The company is capitalized at $2,100,000 made up as follows: bonds, $600,000; preferred 7 per cent. cumulative, $750,000; and common stock, $750,000. Dividends on the preferred were suspended in November, 1914, but were resumed in May, 1915, to the present extent of 1 per cent. paid quarterly. The rate was increased to 1¾ per cent. in August, 1916.

AETNA IRON & STEEL CO.

The new plant of the Port Moody Steel Works situated about 12 miles from Vancouver has been taken over by the Aetna Iron & Steel Co., a concern recently incorporated with a capital of $250,000. The present installation comprises two re-heating furnaces and a rolling mill with 12 and 21 in. trains. The company is re-arranging the entire plant and is constructing an open-hearth furnace. The head office has been moved from Victoria to Vancouver, with David Milne managing director.

FOUNDRIES AND FORGINGS.

The production of the Canada Foundries and Forgings show an increase of 35 per cent. over six months ago. At the present time the output of shell forgings at Welland is over 400,000 a month. It is generally understood that the production there is confined to shell body forgings. At the other plants orders are on hand for over $600,000 worth of small parts, such as adapters, discs, base plates, etc. There has been little interest displayed in the stock for some time. The most recent quotation was 170. The earnings of the company are on a very satisfactory basis.

CANADIAN CAR.

The Canadian Steel Foundries has recently received extensive orders of a miscellaneous character, and the various plants of the company are likely to be kept very busy for some time. The Canadian Steel Foundries, which is a subsidiary of the Canadian Car & Foundry Co., the latter owning all the stock, has subscribed $250,000 to the war loan. It is understood that the parent concern is gradually adjusting all affairs connected with the Russian shell contracts, and will shortly be in a position to announce the results, which, it is understood, will show a profit. The company, as stated here last week, has closed a contract for 4,000 cars for the Russian Government. The common stock this week advanced a couple of points from last week's close of 27½, but the trading has been light. The preferred lingers in the vicinity of 71½.

CANADIAN LOCOMOTIVE.

Canadian Locomotive common moved up to 58½ this week after dropping fractionally to 54½. This strength, in the face of the general weakness in the steel group in the late trading, reflects the fact that this company is shifting its activity from munitions business to the normal manufacture of locomotives, and there is plenty of business in sight for the manufacture of railroad motive power. The Grand Trunk recently announced the placing of a large order, and other Canadian systems will, no doubt, be soon forced to enter the market, while there are continued inquiries from abroad. The hope of a lower market for steel products after the war is being indefinitely deferred, and there is evidently little to be gained by delaying orders on account of price.

TEXTILES

A Steady Strength Featured the Securities Markets—Previous Advances Maintained.

By H. H. Black, Editor Dry Goods Review.

A steady strength was the feature of textile securities this week, and in the instances where advances had taken place last week the higher figures were retained.

The imminence of war for the United States has thrown the raw cotton market again into a topsy-turvy condition and over 19 cents was quoted for raws as a spot price this week. This is approaching again to the high mark of a few months ago. The soaring prices during the Civil War and the possibility of a big jump in the near future if Congress takes action against Germany are the influencing factor to-day and the uncertainty is having an unsettling effect upon the textile business. The most direct result noticeable has been the delay in the fixing of prices for next fall's lines by one of the largest textile companies. Moreover, any further advance in prices is not likely to result as is done so frequently, in stimulating buying, but the reverse, as most in the trade will fear to speculate at all in the face of present high prices.

There is another element that is tending to lessen cotton textile orders both from the jobbers and retailers, namely the fact that the mills are, in many cases, months behind in deliveries. One wholesaler discussing this point with FINANCIAL POST on Thursday stated that staple lines, ordered last September for delivery in November, December and January had not yet come in and hence many retailers had not yet secured their deliveries. Until these are cleaned up, they are not likely to incur a further liability for a new fall order. The best information FINANCIAL POST has indicates that the mills will not lose by the slow delivery inasmuch as if the retailers start canceling the old orders as the selling season gets well under way, the wholesalers will accept delivery glad to save the difference between prices offered last September and the big advance that is coming for fall lines.

CANADIAN CONVERTERS.

It is taken for granted in financial circles that a distribution for the shareholders of the Canadian Converters Co., Ltd., will be announced shortly. The companys' fiscal year will close on April 30, and the results of the year's operations will be highly satisfactory to those interested. THE FINANCIAL POST is informed that the directors have not yet decided what dividend will be paid, or when. As a result of last year's improved business the company was able to carry forward the sum of $89,162, which was better than 5 per cent. on the company's $1,733,500 capital stock. The past year's showing will be much better. The fixed charges of the company now only amount to about $24,000 a year. The prospects for the coming year are exceedingly bright. The company has orders on hand which will keep it very busy for the next six months. The company has made a remarkable recovery since the dark days of 1914. A few shares sold this week at 41½, which is within 4½ points of the high of last year.

PATON MANUFACTURING CO.

The Paton Manufacturing Company is running to full capacity on domestic orders, but is not running any overtime. President Turnbull informs the FINANCIA POST that there is a fair demand for goods from the trade, but the company has about completed its war orders. The price of wool continues very high, and there is more or less difficulty in getting a sufficient supply.

The settlement of the strike in the clothing trades in Montreal has cleared the situation somewhat, and removed one source of anxiety from the minds of the textile manufacturers. There has been no trading in the Paton Company's securities, for some time. The stock is very closely held, and none of the shareholders show any disposition to part with any of their stock.

CANADIAN CONVERTERS.

This stock still retains the strength it displayed last week, and sales on Wednesday were put through at 41½, the high figure for last week. This is 2½ points above the lowest for this year, which was 39 in the middle of February, and well above the average of 40 for January and February.

CANADIAN COTTONS.

The outlook for this year continues bright with fall orders coming in in good shape, although not as briskly as one year ago, owing both to the trade being well stocked, and also to a certain fear as to the course of cotton in the event of war changes, or a cessation of hostilities.

During the week to date not a single sale was registered either in the common or the preferred. Last week common ran from a high 55 to 53, and preferred from 78 to 79.

DOMINION TEXTILE.

The wholesale and retail trade are awaiting with some anxiety the appearance of the opening prices for Fall in Dominion Textile Co.'s lines, sheetings, white and grey cottons, and other staples. Last year these appeared on March 16, but a representative of the mill told FINANCIAL POST that it was improbable definite figures would be out before next month some time.

"The reason for the delay is the uncertainty as to the U.S. cotton market. This country is on the brink of war and if war is declared prices may soar as in the Civil War and that would affect greatly our Fall prices, for we do not cover in the raw markets to any extent until the actual orders are in.

"Last Fall numerous changes had to be made in Dominion Textile lists, and finally they had to be withdrawn altogether, owing to higher costs, but this Fall we are going to try to issue a list that will have a greater degree of permanency."

Unless there is a sudden rise in the U.S. raw market it is expected that the Fall prices of Dominion textile lines will run very slightly above the "closing" quotations for the present Spring.

Several applications have been received lately from other countries for supplies, India, Australia and the West Indies.

The fluctuations that were observed last week continued this week to almost the same extent, the common starting at 82 and closing at 84, as compared with 82, 85 and [illegible] last week. In the preferred, where a single sale of one share was registered last week, there was an entire absence of any activity this week.

MONTREAL COTTONS.

There was considerable movement in Montreal Cottons this week, starting at [illegible] and closing at 51. One week ago there were no sales; the week before 52 was the figure, and the preceding week one lot went through at 58. This stock at this week's close, was 7½ points below the highest for this year, during the early part of January. Like last week, no sales were made in the preferred.

MONARCH KNITTING.

With its new hosiery mill coming on in good shape and a brisk business assured in silk coats for summer and good orders in for woolen goods for Fall, this firm should be certain of another very successful year. The stock is not often active, but it is like no other in the textile list, in selling at exactly the same figure each time, 40 for the common. A few of the preferred sold at [illegible] this week.

PENMANS.

Steady progress upward has marked the dealings in the Penmans stock since the annual statement showed a remarkably successful year. Last week the common advanced to 71, and this week the stock opened at this figure, advanced to 72 and 73, and closed at 72. The 73 was the highest point reached this year by a clear 2 points. The preferred was inactive.

MILLING

Trading in Maple Leaf Continued as the Feature of the Securities Market.

By J. L. Rutledge, Editor Canadian Grocer.

The general market conditions of the week did not show any items of pronounced interest, although there were some trading features which attracted attention. Since last week flour made a rather unexpected decline of 30 cents a barrel. Since this decline there have been further advances on the wheat market that has made those most closely in touch with the situation believe that there is a strong probability that it may again advance.

In the wheat market there has been a general upward trend in prices from the middle of last week. Closing on Wednesday at 176¾, wheat rose steadily, till it reached the high point on Tuesday, when it reached 188⅜, a net advance of 11⅝ points. This steady upward trend, however, was stayed on Tuesday, when it closed at 186⅝. This decline still continued, and Wednesday's close showed a decline to 184⅛.

The general reason given for this strong market was it was largely due to manipulation of the market by heavy dealers. The generally optimistic feeling with regard to the strike situation had its influence also, which culminated with the news that the impending strike had been averted.

President Wilson's call for an early meeting of Congress, that might have been expected to have considerable influence on the market, showed little effect, more attention being paid to peace rumors emanating from The Hague. There was an increasingly nervous feeling, however, evinced in the trading.

The general trade situation is showing some improvement. Deliveries are better, at both Winnipeg and Chicago markets, and export business at the demand of the British Government continues fairly brisk. Export on domestic account, however, and general local business continues to be light.

QUAKER OATS.

An item of interest in milling circles was the information given out of the intention of the Quaker Oats Company to rebuild their Peterborough plant destroyed by fire in December last. There has been a good deal of uncertainty on this point for some time past, the company remaining absolutely uncommunicative on the subject. The purchase of the Sudbury Milling Company's plant at Sudbury, and large mills at Neepawa, Man., and London, Ontario, gave rise to the impression that it was intended to let these plants take the place of the destroyed mills. W. H. Denham, the company's superintendent at Peterborough, however, refused either to confirm or deny the truth of this impression, so that the official notification coming from Robert Stewart, the president of the company at Chicago, aroused considerable interest. The actual decision to rebuild is made contingent on the granting of certain privileges by the town of Peterborough, but as these demands are well within reason, there is no difficulty expected from that source.

MAPLE LEAF MILLING.

—The stock of this company continues to hold the centre of the stage. The suggestion that the dividend of the company might be increased, though lacking confirmation, continued to be a factor in the selling. The only factor that could in any way account for the constantly increasing activity. On Monday there was another heavy buying movement, 1010 shares changing hands, while the stock mounted till it touched 112½. This strengthening feeling continued through Tuesday and Wednesday of the week. On the latter date transactions reached a total of 2470 and a new high level of 115 was reached, while it remained very firm during brisk day's trading, the lowest figure quoted for day being 114. The preferred stock also showed increased activity. There was no tendency to equal the extraordinary sales of the common, 191 shares being the largest daily sale. There was a slightly weaker tendency, too, that showed itself in the decline of ½ point from the figure that has prevailed for a considerable time.

LAKE OF THE WOODS.

This stock showed little activity during the week, public attention being otherwise centered. There was no trading in the preferred and only a few transactions noted in the common, which remained at the 125¾ figure.

OGILVIE MILLING.

Movement in this stock followed the general trend of all milling securities except Maple Leaf. Some trading was done, but there was very little activity displayed.

MINING STOCKS

Market is in a Dead Condition, Though Prices Are Being Remarkably Well Maintained.

The mining market is almost featureless. Business on the Standard Exchange has but little exceeded 100,000 shares a day, which is a very small volume of trading. It is satisfactory to note, however, that in spite of the absence of demand, there has been no selling pressure, and in consequence prices have been pretty well maintained all through the list.

There are various reasons for the apathy of the market. War loan business has undoubtedly been a factor towards checking trading. There has also been a persistent endeavor to magnify strike possibilities, and this has been another influence towards uncertainty. That the difficulty with the miners will be settled is fairly well assured, and next week should see such developments in the situation as to induce more activity.

Meanwhile the price of silver continues to sag. From 73 cents a week ago Friday, it was off to 72⅛ cents yesterday. The drop is to be accounted for rather by the high cost of transporting the metal across the Atlantic than by any failure in the demand.

Writing on the silver situation on March 1, Samuel Montagu & Co., London, state that "supplies of new silver which now come into the market are very scanty, and arrivals from America during the week were unusually small. General demand has been slight, though that for coinage is still in evidence."

Financial America recently pointed out that American silver mines by no means obtain the difference between the high prices for silver now obtaining and those before war conditions prevailed. In 1913, it cost the shipper $335 to lay 100,000 ounces in London, including freight and insurance. To-day the cost is approximately $2,750.

WEST DOME.

A report on recent developments on this property is furnished this week by F. C. Sutherland & Co. in their mining letter. "On the new working from the shaft at 300-foot level vertically, and 365 feet on the incline which the shaft takes, a drift has been run along a four-foot vein for 500 feet, and throughout values have been maintained around $9 per ton. The management is engaged in blocking the ore out and it is anticipated that in the near future the company will become a producer. It is not certain as yet whether the company will erect a mill of their own or not. If arrangements can be made by which the ore that will be ready for hoisting before long can be treated outside, the company will not erect a mill at once. If such a scheme cannot be satisfactorily arranged, then the company will begin erecting a plant probably this spring."

No change is noted in the market for West Dome shares, which continue to be quoted between 28 and 29.

McKINLEY-DARRAGH.

The annual report of the McKinley-Darragh-Savage Mines for the year 1916 was made public this week. The output of silver during the year amounted to 925,779 ounces, being the smallest output since 1908. In spite of the advance in the price of silver, the net profit per ounce, though greater than in 1914 and 1915, was not so large as in 1913 or in several years previous. This was owing to the higher cost of production. The value of ore produced, after marketing costs were deducted, amounted to $595,316. Costs of production were $290,679, leaving gross profits of $304,637. Net profits were $282,304, as against $236,656 in 1915. Ore reserve at January 1, 1917, were placed at 1,714,302, this comparing with 1,871,280 on January 1, 1916. Ore developed during the year amounted to 932,047 ounces.

Sales of McKinley-Darragh during the week have been put through between 51 and 52.

TEMISKAMING.

It was reported from Cobalt early in the week that the main shaft had reached the 1,600 foot level, thus connecting up with the deep workings on the Beaver property. Drifting at this level will be run both east and west and it is also proposed to continue the shaft 200 feet further down.

Temiskaming shares have been slightly weaker this week, closing Thursday at 51½, or about 1½ points under the high.

MINING CORPORATION.

A London report states that in connection with the transfer of the Canadian Mining Corporation to the Canadian company, shareholders will get a bonus dividend of one shilling per share, in addition to a final dividend of 6d. per share. Including the interim payment of last October of 9d. per share, the total distribution for the year will amount to 2s. 3d. per share, as compared with 1s. 3d. per share in the previous year.

McINTYRE.

The main vein of the McIntyre-Porcupine mine at the 1,000-foot level has now been drifted on for 900 feet and the drift has been in ore all the way. The drift will be continued to a point directly below the old Jupiter shaft, in which sinking is to be commenced at once to connect with this working. The drift will then be run east to the Plenaurum property, on which the McIntyre Company holds an option.

Shares of the McIntyre-Porcupine mines have been selling unchanged during the week around 1.86, closing on Thursday slightly stronger at 1.87.

HOLLINGER.

A report early in the week that a very rich vein had been uncovered on the 400-foot level of the Acme property occasioned some excitement, but this was quelled, when it was stated by an official of the company that the report arose from the mistaking of a high-grade ore shoot for something out of the ordinary.

There has been no change in the quote on Hollinger during the week, stock being offered at 5.25 with bidding at 5.20.

HARGRAVES.

In their recent market letter this week, F. C. Sutherland & Co. characterize the recent find on Hargraves as one of the most important discoveries made in Cobalt for some time and one that changes the whole aspect of the company's affairs. "The body has been opened up only 15 feet so far and hence it is too early to talk of Hargraves being a made mine. The vein, however, averages four inches wide and a representative sample of ore brought down from the camp assays 5,000 ounces to the ton. Moreover, this vein is evidently the continuation of the famous Kerr Lake vein that reached down to the 600-foot level and produced for that company 4,000,000 ounces of silver. The Hargraves engineers propose at once to investigate the ground at this spot below the 375-foot level, as well as carry on lateral development, and thus prove up the extent of the vein."

Though only reopened four months ago, Hargraves is already developing into a shipper. Over seventy bags of high-grade ore are sacked and ready for shipment and the company is also sending considerable low grade to the custom mill for treatment. It is stated with the amount of ore now in sight, the company can be kept on a self-sustaining basis right along.

Hargraves continues one of the most active stocks on the Exchange. It reached 23½ on Friday of last week, sold down to 20 on Wednesday of this week and closed at 20¼ on Thursday.

PULP AND PAPER

Interest Revived Somewhat This Week Under Incentive of Increased Laurentide Dividend.

By W. A. Craick.

The stock market situation of the pulp and paper group was considerably improved this week by the action of the directors of the Laurentide Company in raising their dividend from 8 to 10 per cent. While it was pointed out that the increased disbursement need not in any sense be regarded as due to an improvement in the paper business, owing to the highly profitable investment of the company in the Laurentide Power Company, yet it was regarded as a favorable feature, and several of the other paper stocks were advanced in sympathy with the upward movement in the Laurentide shares.

The net result for the week in the case of eight active stocks was to advance the aggregate value of the group by over eight points, as is set forth in the following table:—

	Close Mar. 15	Close Mar. 22	Change
Laurentide	182	188	+6
Riordon	118	122	+4
Spanish, com.	17	17⅝	+ ⅝
Do., pref.	55	55	...
Wayagamack	87	83	—4
Brompton	55	57½	+2½
N. A. Pulp	7	6½	— ½
Toronto Paper	85	85	...
Net change, eight stocks			+8⅝

An interesting statement on the paper situation in the United States was issued at the week-end by Secretary of Agriculture Houston. He shows that the demand for newsprint is increasing by about 10 per cent. a year, having been 5,000 tons per day in 1914 and 6,000 tons per day at the end of 1916. To supply this amount requires 3,000,000 cords of pulpwood per annum. Magazines, books, stationery, wallpaper and other paper commodities call for 4,000,000 cords of pulpwood per annum, making in all 7,000,000 cords of pulpwood per annum to maintain the supply.

Some relief may be expected from the development of the industry in the Western States and Alaska, where wood is more plentiful and cheaper and water powers are numerous. An extension of the probable supply of raw materials by determining the paper-making qualities of new woods is an important factor in the problem.

The fundamental problem is to build up paper production in the United States to keep pace with a growing demand and afford a sufficient supply at all times to hold prices at reasonable levels. To the extent that private enterprise will do this it would appear unnecessary for the Government to undertake it, particularly if the publicly owned forests can be utilized under conditions which give the public control of industrial organizations. In the event that private capital cannot be enlisted, however, to meet the needs of a larger paper supply available at fair prices, it may well be that the Federal Government should enter the industry as a direct method of controlling the situation.

RIORDON.

Shares of the Riordon Company responded to the favorable market news of the week by advancing seven points from 116 to 123 between Wednesday and Thursday. The stock had previously been untraded in for over a week.

BROMPTON PULP.

The shares of the Brompton Pulp & Paper Co. were called on the Montreal Exchange this week. The company has a total authorized capital of $9,000,000, of which $2,000,000 is preferred and $7,000,000 common. Ahead of this stock is a bond issue of $2,000,000.

The stock, which was selling around 55 last week, advanced to 57¼ on Wednesday and to 58 on Thursday, closing at 57½.

LAURENTIDE.

Financial circles were given a genuine surprise this week by the action of the directors of the Laurentide Company, Limited, in putting the stock on a ten per cent. dividend basis on Tuesday last. Not a whisper of the contemplated action had been allowed to leak out, and as the announcement of the increased dividend was not made until after the Stock Exchange had closed, the trading was not affected that day. The Laurentide Company has paid 8 per cent. regularly since 1911, when the company in its present form was organized. The increased dividend will apply to two quarters, as the fiscal year of the company does not close until June 30. Active buying of Laurentide stock took place in the latter part of last year, the price during that movement advancing to 217½.

It is announced that the increased dividend does not depend entirely upon the pulp and paper business, as the investment in Laurentide Power will, before long, be sufficient to provide from 6% to 8% on the stock. The scope of the activities of the Laurentide Company has become much more comprehensive since the enterprise was originally started. In addition to an investment of $7,000,000 in the Laurentide Power Company, the output of the company now includes a variety of products, and its earnings have been very large. The company has been able to dispose of large quantities of sulphite pulp at very advantageous prices, and, of course, it is common knowledge that all paper and pulp companies have been experiencing a very prosperous period the past year. The stock closed last week at 182, but was stronger this week, selling at 184 on Tuesday, before any announcement had been made of the increased dividend. On Wednesday morning it jumped as high as 191, but dropped back to 188 at the close. A 175 share lot was sold at 190.

NORTH AMERICAN PULP.

THE FINANCIAL POST understands that the annual statement of the North American Pulp and Paper Co. will make its appearance some time before the end of the present month, and it is reported that the statement will be relatively an extremely good one, after the manner of the statements of pulp and paper companies these days. It is stated that the delay in issuing the statement was due to the fact that the accounting was carried on in both French and English, causing some confusion, which has now been straightened out. No figures are available yet, but the report will show, it is stated, a remarkable increase in earnings over the previous year. This corporation controls through stock ownership the Chicoutimi Pulp Co., the St. Lawrence Pulp and Lumber Corporation, and the Tidewater Paper Mills Co. The controlled companies operate at present on long-term contracts for the sale of their product in advance, and it is planned that the ultimate capacity of all the properties shall be increased to 30,000 tons of mechanical and sulphite pulp and 120,000 tons of newsprint per annum. No dividends have been paid by the company since its formation in May, 1913.

ABITIBI.

Arrangements have been completed for the listing of the securities of the Abitibi Power and Paper Company on the Montreal Stock Exchange, and it is expected that the stock will be called within the next few weeks. Following is a complete list of the company's securities: $1,000,000 seven per cent. cumulative preferred; $5,000,000 common; $1,000,000 seven per cent. debenture stock, due 1935; $3,000,000 first mortgage six per cent. gold bonds, less $500,000 owned by the company and used as security out of a total authorized issue of $5,000,000; and $1,500,000 three-year convertible six per cent. notes, due August 1. 1919, making a grand total of $11,000,000. The company's present output of newsprint is about 220 tons per day. When the new additions are completed and the two new paper machines are installed this output will be doubled. It is expected that the paper mill will be completed before the end of the year. The concrete work has been finished and satisfactory progress is being made with the construction of the new buildings. The capacity of the sulphite and ground wood pulp plants is being increased in proportion to the increased paper-making capacity, and the former, at least, will be available before the paper machines have been installed. Up to the present time the trading in the securities has been mainly confined to Toronto. Both the preferred and the common will be listed.

INTERNATIONAL PAPER.

Almost 90% of International Paper Co. preferred stock has been deposited in favor of the readjustment plan providing for the immediate settlement of all dividends now in arrears. The following calculation, based on a six-year period, showing the relative position of a holder of 100 shares of preferred stock, who accepts the company's proposal for adjusting the unpaid dividends, compared with the holder who declines to assent to the readjustment plan has been worked out by the Wall Street Journal and renders it apparent why the company's proposal is generally considered fair and equitable at the present time.

Based on a holding of 100 shares of preferred stock, holder who accepts the company's plan for adjusting deferred dividends would receive cash and securities having a cash value of $2,480. This is found by crediting him with the following cash and securities allowed under the readjustment plan:

Cash dividend of 7½% amounting to $750, 14% in preferred stock at estimated value of $85 per share, which good judges figure is a fair normal price for a preferred issue of a rather speculative line of business, and 12% in common stock at an estimated value of $45 per share.

Therefore, an assenting holder of 100 shares of International Paper preferred receives at once:

	Value
Cash dividend of 7½%	$ 750
14 shares preferred stock at $85.....	1,190
12 shares of common stock at $45....	540
Total	$2,480
And in six years:	
Interest on $750 cash at 6+ for six years	270
6% dividend on par value of preferred for 6 years	504
*6% on estimated cash value of common for 6 years	194
Total	$3,448

*If stock were sold at current market price and proceeds invested to yield $6.

Shareholders who accept the dividend adjustment therefore, will receive within six years a sum equal to full amount of back dividends.

Shareholders who decline to accept the company's offer and prefer to risk the hazards of business during the coming six years have no assurance that they will receive the back dividends during the period. Even assuming the company were able to pay 5% on back dividends each year the holder of 100 shares would receive $500 annually or $3,000 for the six years. Assuming that payments were invested to yield 6% the first year's returns would yield $30, the second year's $60, etc., so that full interest received would amount to $450, and bring the total up to $3,450.

However, there is no likelihood that International Paper would be able to pay off back dividends at this rate during the coming six-year period as such a distribution would call for an annual payment of $1,120,000, and there is no prospect that the company would be able to provide such an outlay without interruption.

TRANSPORTATION

American Situation Holds Interest for Canadian Railroad Stock Holders.

While there was no doubt a feeling of relief on the part of holders of railroad stocks in Canada with the announcement that the American systems had capitulated to the demands of the members of the Big Four brotherhoods in regard to the eight hour day, on the other hand the victory of the men is likely to have a lasting effect upon transportation stocks in both countries. Statistics indicate that the big American trunk lines are not receiving their share of the prevailing prosperity and the situation is much the same in Canada. Operating costs have been raised to such a high level in proportion to the freight and passenger rates that there is comparatively little left for distribution to the shareholders. Rising wages and advancing costs for all materials, coupled with difficulties in moving the business offered, promise to continue to reduce net returns while in Canada there is more than a probability that the success of the demands in the United States will be followed by further demands by employees of Canadian lines. In connection with the acceptance of the ultimatum of the men in the States, advocates of railroad nationalization take the ground that the railroads capitulated because they feared that a strike which would tie up business would be so unpopular as to call for a public agitation for government control of the transportation systems. Whether this is the case or not it is evident that in the United States and to a more or less extent in Canada the railroads are being forced by legislation and public demands into a place where the holders of their securities are suffering and where they would have great difficulty in securing large amounts of new capital on the public market were funds required. Of the eight big American systems operating in the Eastern states only three showed increased net profits in the last half of 1916 as compared with 1915 and the roads which did show an increase appropriated a comparatively small amount to upkeep.

In Canada the action of the government with regard to the Grand Trunk Pacific in particular and the whole transportation system in general is awaited with interest but there is nothing to indicate that a broad policy of nationalization is gaining support at Ottawa.

CANADIAN NORTHERN.

For the week ending March 14, the gross earnings of the Canadian Northern Rail-

Continued on page 4.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

PAID-UP CAPITAL - $15,000,000
REST - - - $13,500,000

Head Office, TORONTO

SIR EDMUND WALKER, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L., President
JOHN AIRD General Manager
H. V. F. JONES Ass't General Manager

The Bank has branches in every part of the Dominion of Canada, as well as in St. John's, Newfoundland; New York, Seattle, San Francisco, Portland, Ore.; Mexico City, and London, England. By reason of its many branches in Canada, the Bank is able to place at the disposal of correspondents abroad excellent facilities for the transaction of every kind of banking business.

Collections

Collections made in any part of Canada at reasonable rates.

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED

THE DOMINION BANK

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO

SIR EDMUND B. OSLER, M.P. President
W. D. MATTHEWS Vice-President

C. A. BOGERT, General Manager

The London, England, Branch of The Dominion Bank
At 73 Cornhill, E.C.,

Conducts a General Banking and Foreign Exchange Business and has ample facilities for handling collections and remittances from Canada.

The London City & Midland Bank, Limited

Head Office:
5, THREADNEEDLE STREET,
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Subscribed Capital - $114,739,020
Paid-up Capital - $23,903,960
Reserve Fund - - $20,000,000
Deposits - - - - $787,696,280

Foreign Banking Business of every kind transacted

Bills Collected.
Bills Bought and Sold.
Drafts Issued.
Telegraphic Transfers.
Letters of Credit.
Commercial Credits.
Shipowners' Freights and Disbursements.

Foreign Branch Office and Shipping Branch:
8, FINCH LANE,
LONDON, E.C.

SIR EDWARD H. HOLDEN, Bart., Chairman

UNION BANK OF CANADA

Established 1865

HEAD OFFICE - WINNIPEG

Paid-Up Capital ....$ 5,000,000
Reserve 3,400,000
Total Assets ....over $109,000,000

John Galt ....President
H. B. Shaw ....General Manager
J. W. Hamilton ...Assistant General Manager

This Bank, having over 305 Branches in Canada extending from Halifax to Prince Rupert, offers excellent facilities for the transaction of every description of banking business.

Travellers' Cheques and Letters of Credit issued payable all over the world.

Collections made in all parts of the Dominion, and returns promptly remitted at lowest rates of exchange.

Attention is particularly drawn to the advantages offered by the Foreign Exchange Department of our London (England) Office, and Merchants and Manufacturers are invited to avail themselves of the Commercial Information Bureau established at that Branch.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

THE MOLSONS BANK

Incorporated by Act of Parliament 1855

Capital Paid Up - - - $4,000,000
Reserve Fund - - - 4,800,000

Head Office, Montreal

Besides its 96 Branches in Canada, the Molsons Bank has agencies or representatives in almost all the large cities in the different countries of the world offering its clients every facility for promptly transacting business in every quarter of the globe.

Edward C. Pratt, General Manager

NEWS OF SECURITIES

Continued from page 3.

way system amounted to $738,200, as compared with $538,000 for the corresponding period in 1916, an increase of $200,200, or 37.2 per cent., which compares with a gain shown in the previous week of 23.8 per cent. From July 1 to March 14 the earnings were $28,230,000, as against $22,605,800 shown for the corresponding period last year, an increase of $5,624,200. Following are comparative figures:

	1917	1916	Increase	%
Feb. 7..	$ 493,600	$ 429,400	$ 64,200	15.3
Feb. 14..	602,000	453,100	148,900	32.9
Feb. 21..	598,700	559,000	39,700	7.1
Feb. 28..	664,300	647,700	16,600	2.5
	$2,358,600	$2,089,200	$269,400	12.8
Mar. 7..	$ 669,100	$ 540,200	$128,900	23.8
Mar. 14..	738,200	538,000	200,200	37.2

GRAND TRUNK.

Wm. P. Fitzsimons, Commissioner of Industries, Grand Trunk Railway System, states that there is great activity among manufacturers in this regard in all the centres served by the railway. New plants representing a capital investment of nearly $12,600,000 have been placed along the company's lines within the last twelve months. These new industries number approximately seventy-five and will employ more than 10,000 hands when in full operation. An additional $5,000,000 was spent in that period in extensions to manufactories, providing work for another 4,000 men.

Among the largest of the industrial concerns to select locations served by the Grand Trunk; during the past year, were the Dominion Sugar Company, Limited, at Chatham; British Munitions, Limited, Montreal; St. Catharines Steel & Metal Company, at St. Catharines; Kellogg Toasted Corn Flakes Co., at Toronto; Dominion Dustless Sweeper Company, at Peterborough; and William Kennedy & Sons, Limited, at Collingwood. These six plants alone represent an investment of approximately $3,000,000.

Gross earnings of the Grand Trunk Railway for the week ending March 14th show an increase of 11.6 per cent. For the week the figures were $1,068,837 compared with $957,542 for the corresponding period in 1916, an increase of $111,295, which compares favorably with the increase in earnings for the previous week of 7.2 per cent. Comparative figures follow:

	1917	1916	Decrease	%
Feb. 7..	$ 928,462	$ 937,937	$ 9,475	1.0
Feb. 14..	828,671	957,195	128,524	13.4
Feb. 21..	956,485	963,484	6,999	.7
Feb. 28..	1,139,386	1,174,099	34,713	2.9
	$3,853,004	$4,032,713	$179,711	7.2
Mar 7..	1,063,190	992,026	*71,164	7.2
Mar. 14..	1,068,837	957,542	*111,295	11.6

*Increase.

Pointing out that the revenue statement and final dividends of the Grand Trunk Railway for 1915 were announced on February 17, in 1916, *The Statist* explains that figures for 1916 are not yet forthcoming. It is probable that delay has arisen owing to depletion of the clerical staff and to the irregularity of mails. *The Statist* says that the results of the Grand Trunk for last year are awaited with keen interest. While the profits of the Grand Trunk Western will probably prove to have been at least as satisfactory as those for 1915, and allowing for the fact that for the year to June 30th last the Grand Trunk Western earned a profit of not far short of £300,000, against a loss of £122,000 in 1914-15, it is rather expected the profits of the system will be larger than three years ago. The results for December are not published, but unless considerable adjustment in results were made in that month, the dividends on preference stock should be much better than indicated by the interim distribution of December last.

The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway reports gross earnings for the week ending February 28, of £16,501 as against £5,605 for the corresponding period in 1916, an increase of £10,896. From January 1 to date the earnings were £128,464, compared with £121,553, an increase of £6,911.

CANADA STEAMSHIPS.

The earnings of the Canada Steamship Lines since the beginning of the present year, have been well over the record established during the corresponding period of the previous year. The profits will run approximately $400,000 a month, which will be sufficient to retire the balance due on the deferred dividend, without touching the surplus which was carried forward last year. This is the period ordinarily when the operations of the company are at a standstill, but with the large eet which the company is operating in the Atlantic, earnings are spread over the entire twelve months. The indications now are that the earnings, which were considered very satisfactory in 1916, will be even larger this year. The securities of the Company have been fairly active this week, the common, which closed last week at 38, having advanced to 40, on Wednesday; and the preferred also firming up to 85, as compared with a close of 84 last week.

When Canada Steamships passed 40 this week it made a high record for the year. Strength is attributed to the general position of transportation companies in the Pacific trade, while at the same time the opening of inland water navigation is now at hand and the prospects are for a very profitable season. There is still much wheat to be moved from the head of the lakes, while at the same time the freight congestion has been such that there will be a strong demand for boat accommodation for local business. Trading has been comparatively high, running at 5300 shares in one day. There has also been fair activity in the preferred between 83½ and 85.

CANADIAN PACIFIC.

The Canadian Pacific Railway reports gross earnings for the second week in March of $2,670,000, as against $2,258,000 for the corresponding period in 1916, an increase of $412,000, or 18.3 per cent., and as will be noted from the following figures, compares favorably with the figures since the first week in February.

	1917	1916	Increase	%
Feb. 7..	$1,890,000	$1,876,000	$ 14,000	.7
Feb. 14..	2,180,000	1,912,000	268,000	14.0
Feb. 21..	2,225,000	2,093,000	132,000	6.3
Feb. 28..	2,225,000	2,665,000	*128,000	4.8
	$8,832,000	$8,546,000	$286,000	3.4
Mar. 7..	$2,442,000	$2,198,000	$244,000	11.1
Mar. 14..	2,670,000	2,258,000	412,000	18.3

After dropping at low as 152½ two weeks ago and then recovering to 155 last week Canadian Pacific has shown a good spurt and moved up to 160. The improvement appears to have accompanied the settlement of the strike difficulty in the United States and would seem to be a denial of the report circulated last week that a strike in the United States would help the Canadian Pacific by throwing transcontinental traffic to the Canadian system.

The Ohio Supreme Court has refused to allow the New York Central Railroad to join with the Michigan Central, Canada Southern and Canadian Pacific Railways in jointly and severally guaranteeing the payment of principal and interest of $2,000,000 of bonds of the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company, and ordered the Utilities Commission to modify its order.

ELECTRIC RAILWAYS

Interest in the Controversy Between Beck and the Private Interests—Market Tone Good.

Holders of the securities of electric railways and other public utility stocks are watching with interest the developments in the Ontario legislature which bear upon the rights of private public utility companies and the Hydro-Electric commission in the operation of radial lines and power services. A feature of the recent proceedings in the legislature has been the attacks delivered against the Canadian Northern Railway and the Ontario power interests. These attacks in which Sir Adam Beck evidently considers that public support gives his license to say pretty much what he pleases—and thinks will please the electorate—have brought a reply from Sir William Mackenzie in which he exposes some of the tactics which are being employed by the Hydro-Electric supporters. This controversy is reviewed in another column.

During the week, public utility stocks generally have been a sustaining factor in the market although they did not share in the early advances to the same extent as industrials and steels in particular.

BRAZILIAN.

The prohibition of coffee into the United Kingdom is regarded as a hard blow to Brazil, whose economic position is so largely based upon the export of the fragrant berry. The curtailment of shipments will naturally have some effect upon the exchange situation. Coffee is Brazil's most important product and the continental demand will be on an enormous scale after the war, but in the meantime Brazil will have to depend upon the United States for an outlet and the question is how the big stocks in Santos and the coming crop, expected to be a large one, will be disposed of.

On a fair amount of trading Brazilian traction has fluctuated within a narrow range during the week, but dropped below 43 at the low. Exchange continues as the dominant factor in the situation, and in this connection there are many unsettling factors, such as the activities of German submarines and raiders in relation to export trade as well as the British embargo which affects the English consumption of coffee.

TORONTO RAILS.

The combined gross earnings of the Toronto Railway and associated companies for February amounted to $1,002,469, which compares with $906,350 for the same month in 1916, an increase of $96,119. The working expenses, maintenance, etc., amounted to $531,668, an increase of $59,375. Net earnings, therefore, were $470,801, as against $434,057, an increase of $36,744.

B. C. ELECTRIC.

During the month of February the B.C. Electric Ry. carried some 2,441,792 passengers over its city and suburban lines as compared with 2,334,233 the corresponding month of last year and 2,514,132 in the preceding month. The city's proportion of traffic receipts amounted to $2,029.25, which is an increase of $375. As the franchise of the B.C. Electric in Vancouver expires in 1919 the city council is already discussing the question of a new arrangement with the company. There are many in the city who favor the purchase of the company's plant if satisfactory arrangements can be made. As the railway is said to have invested over $45,000,000 in the province, the financial question would be a hard one for the city to handle. In case negotiations are entered into by the city for the taking over of the system, the purchase price is to be decided by a board of arbitration.

DULUTH-SUPERIOR.

The Duluth-Superior Traction Company reports gross earnings for the week ending March 14, of $28,322, as compared with $25,469 for the corresponding period in 1916, an increase of $2,853, or 11.2 per cent. For the year to date the earnings were $302,102, as against $259,643 for the corresponding period last year, an increase of $42,458, or 16.4 per cent.

TWIN CITY.

Gross earnings of the Twin City Company for the first week in March amounted to $201,243, as compared with $191,125 for the corresponding period in 1916, an increase of $10,118, or 5.29 per cent. For the year to date the earnings were $1,906,565, as against $1,813,500, an increase of $93,065, or 5.13 per cent.

There have been no transactions in Twin City this week.

WINNIPEG ELECTRIC.

Shareholders of Winnipeg Electric are still awaiting news regarding the company's annual statement, the publication of which has been several times postponed. Following the drop of eight points in the stock last week to 72 there has not been much interest, but in the few transactions which have taken place there has been no improvement in the figure referred to.

BARCELONA.

Barcelona has continued to receive a fair amount of attention during the week with the majority of the sales at 12 or almost a point below the high of last week. There is no particular news regarding the company's operations, which are generally regarded as satisfactory under the conditions prevailing.

DETROIT UNITED.

Detroit United was again a favor in the utilities section this week. It moved up to 118¼, which is the highest since the first part of February before dropping back to 117. In Montreal it was the most active stock on the list with the exception of Steel and Iron. The rights also reached a high mark and sold at 3⅜.

DULUTH-SUPERIOR.

There was some light trading this week in Duluth Superior and the price remained steady at 50. This price has been pretty well maintained since the upward movement early in the year. Reports as to operating results are generally satisfactory.

TORONTO RAILWAY.

After falling off to 87½ with the close of last week, Toronto Railway showed a renewal of strength this week moving up to 89½ and ranging to a point below that figure. Shareholders are watching with interest the developments in connection with the charter rights of public utility concerns in Ontario, which are referred to in other articles in this issue.

LIGHT AND POWER

DARTMOUTH LIGHT & POWER.

The Dartmouth Light and Power company, a concern operating in the town, on the eastern side of Halifax harbor, has received notice from the board of public utilities of an adjustment of rates. This was in response to a request from the company itself. The company has passed through various changes and now it is to all intents and purposes a part of the Nova Scotia Tramways and Power Company, though it maintains a separate identity. The company began by utilizing a water power in Dartmouth, then it tried steam and gas. Now it receives its current from the steam plant of the Nova Scotia Tramways Company in Halifax. The old base rate of the company, prior to the present rate fixed by the public utilities board, was 12c per kilowat hour for lighting. This was subject to a discount of 5 per cent. on monthly bills up to $8 per month, and 10 per cent. over $8. The new rates allow for a discount of 20 per cent. when there is a contract for five years and of 25 per cent. when the contract is for a longer period than five years. This makes a net rate of 8 cents as against one of 10½ under the old scale. An important change, on the other hand was, howevr, ordered, namely that the minimum rate, which formerly was 50 cents per month, now becomes $1.00. The rates for power to be charged by the Dartmouth Company are ordered to be the same as those by the company in

LONDON GAS.

The City of London, in the Private Bills Committee of the Legislature, yesterday failed to stop the gas company franchise, the clause bearing on the point being knocked out of the city's bill. Mr. T. G. Meredith, K.C., representing the city, explained that the City Gas and London Gas Companies had amalgamated, and claimed a perpetual franchise. The company had declared it was not bound by the fifty-year term in the charter of the original London Gas Company. He submitted that if the company had asked the Legislature to extend the franchise perpetually, it would not have done so without the consent of the municipality.

G. T. Henderson, K.C., solicitor for the company, interpreted Mr. Meredith's argument as meaning that the company had deceived the Legislature. The courts, and not the Legislature, was the place to decide the matter if the city claimed the company had not a perpetual franchise. The company, he claimed, was willing to be bought out without a dollar for the franchise, but as a going concern, and not as junk.

NORTHERN ONTARIO POWER.

The Northern Ontario Light & Power Company, Limited, reports for the year ended December 31 last, operating revenue of $804,439, and net income of $337,948. Dividends on the preferred were $142,968. There was transferred to reserve $150,000, making a total reserve on December 31, 1916, of $426,604. The surplus carried forward was $587,480.

SOUTHERN CANADA.

The Southern Canada Power Co. reports gross earnings for the four months ending January 31, amounted to $121,210 as compared with $91,269 for the corresponding period ending January 31, 1916, an increase of $29,941 or 33 per cent. The net earnings were $61,954, as compared with $47,028, an increase of $14,926, or 32 per cent. Comparative figures follow:

4 mos. ending Jan. 31.	1917	1916	inc.
Gross	$121,210	$91,269	$29,941
Net	61,954	47,028	14,926

PRINCE RUPERT HYDRO.

A firm offer has been received for the two Diesel engines owned by the defunct Prince Rupert Hydro-Electric Co., but it has not yet been accepted. The municipality of Prince Rupert is reported to be the would-be purchaser. No disposition has yet been made of the assets of the company, including the power sites and power house, but it is hoped that something may be realized from them for the bondholders.

SOUTHERN CANADA POWER.

The Southern Canada Power Company has added another independent plant to its chain in the Eastern Townships by the purchase of the electric light and power plant at Cowansville, Quebec. Negotiations have also been started for the acquisition of the Granby plant, but the deal has not been closed yet. The offer is now before the Council for consideration. The gross earnings of the company for the four months ending January 31, showed an increase of 33 per cent. over the returns for the same period last year, while the net earnings were over 31 per cent. higher.

A comparison with the previous year follows:

	1917	1916	Inc.
Gross	$121,210	$91,269	$29,941
Net	61,954	47,028	14,926

ALABAMA POWER.

Earnings of the Alabama Power Company, the principal operating subsidiary of the Alabama Traction, Light & Power Company, continue to show substantial gains, and while the net results will probably not be as large as was estimated some months ago, gross revenues show very material increases over the previous year. For January there was an increase of $49,106 in gross and of $9,068 in net profits, while for the twelve months ending January 31, the gross revenue increased $485,179 and the net revenue $322,301. The smaller ratio of increase in net is due to the fact that the season has been an abnormally dry one, and to the heavy advance in the price of coal, which has cost the company more than three times that paid in normal times. W. J. Henderson, of Montreal, director and secretary-treasurer of the company, has been in Alabama for several weeks in connection with the preparation of the annual statement of the company.

SACKVILLE RIVER POWER.

The Sackville River Power Company operates a station at Bedford, and supplies light at the head of Halifax harbor, and to a large region roundabout. J. A. Dunn was the moving spirit of the company and manages the company under a contract for a term of years, but he does not now control it. The Canadian General Electric Company has an old-standing account of $3,000 or $4,000, for equipment supplied, and for which it took shares as collateral security. The stock was to have been sold yesterday (Thursday), to meet the claim. On the same day A. C. Theakston and L. A. Lovett offered large blocks of the stock for claims they held in a somewhat similar way.

The company has a territory to supply that should make a plant of the kind a financial success.

SHAWINIGAN.

Earnings of the Shawinigan Water & Power Company for the month of January amounted to $192,000, which was $32,000 more than in January, 1916. Consequently, earnings in January were running at the rate of $2,304,000 per annum, as compared with $1,920,000 per annum a year ago. The stock, which closed last week at 124½ advanced to 125¾ on Wednesday, but the bulk of the sales for the week were made at 125.

OTHER STOCKS

Market Develops Activity in Sympathy With American Situation, But Reacts Later.

With so many tangled conditions to be considered in the general business situation, it is difficult to trade causes and effects in the stock market. However, the settlement of the railroad labor difficulty in the United States was evidently taken as a good omen by the New York market, and a period of active buying followed, during which there was a substantial upturn in prices. Canadian markets followed in the wake of Wall Street, as they have been doing for some months now. During the latter part of the week there was a reaction and, particularly in the steel stocks, many of the gains scored were lost. However, on the whole the level of the market was moved up, and it was considered that the improvement was on a healthy basis. In Canada the war loan has probably attracted some attention from the stock exchanges temporarily but on the whole the market appears to be waiting for a lead from New York, and this lead is being followed closely. New York reports indicate that war conditions, should they arise have been largely discounted and should the United States take an active part in the controversy there would undoubtedly be munitions orders placed which would lead to a further lease of industrial activity.

Ames-Holden-McCready.

The manufacturing operations of Ames-Holden-McCready, are now being carried on under one roof, the

(Continued on page 5)

The Dominion Fire Insurance Co.

HEAD OFFICE - - - - TORONTO

JANUARY 1, 1917

ASSETS

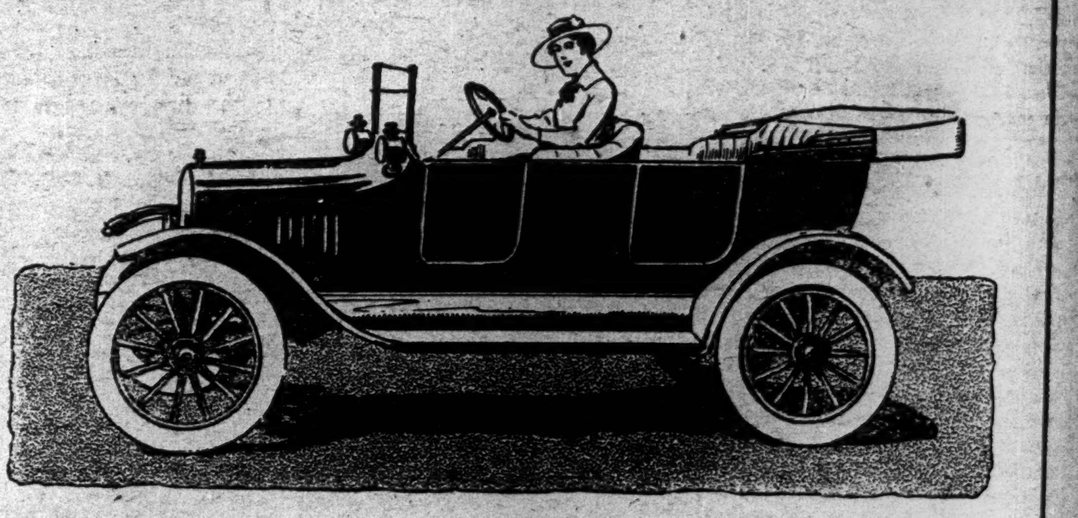
Bonds at Cost

City of Belleville	$ 4,862.50	
" Brantford	7,000.00	
" Calgary	5,000.00	
" Edmonton	10,298.00	
" Fernie	5,000.00	
" Galt	4,893.30	
" Kamloops	4,975.00	
" London	6,475.70	
" Moose Jaw	5,032.69	
" Nanaimo	5,000.00	
" Port Arthur	18,487.03	
" Regina	10,139.96	
" Revelstoke	5,000.00	
" St. Thomas	8,000.00	
" Toronto	8,902.10	
" Vancouver	13,837.00	
" Waterloo	6,360.62	
" Winnipeg	4,954.50	
Town of Amherstburg	4,945.73	
Town of Goderich	8,470.98	
" North Bay	5,389.84	
" Walkerville	7,591.80	
Village of Tweed	3,586.07	
District of Burnaby	3,469.66	
Canadian Northern Railway Equipment Bonds	4,953.00	
		$172,625.48
Stocks		
Consumers' Gas Co., of Toronto	$ 4,872.80	
Dominion Bank	10,880.00	
Bank of Toronto	5,075.00	
Imperial Bank	10,700.00	
		31,527.80
War Loan Bonds		
Dominion of Canada	$29,180.13	
Anglo-French	4,787.50	
		33,967.63
Mortgages		13,000.00
Call Loans		16,150.00
Accrued Interest		2,734.76
Plans and Furniture (cost $22,600.51)		9,000.00
Agents' Balances (net)		30,225.62
Sundry Debtors		3,779.52
Cash in Banks and on hand		54,120.52
Cash Assets		$367,131.33
Uncalled Capital		55,770.00
		$422,901.33

LIABILITIES

Net Losses unadjusted, December 31st, 1916		$ 9,387.
Reinsuring Companies' Deposit Account		50,094.0
Reserve for Taxes accruing		3,000.0
Reserve for unpaid accounts		2,457.
Reinsurance Reserve		144,885.0
SURPLUS TO POLICYHOLDERS:		
Excess of Cash Assets over Liabilities	$157,306.63	
Unpaid Stock	55,770.00	
		213,076.
Paid-up Stock	$209,630.00	$422,901.33

OFFICERS | President: Robert F. Massie Vice-President: Philip Pocock
Secretary: Neil W. Renwick Assistant Secretary: J. J. Bell



Give Your Wife One

THOUSANDS of wives and daughters run their own Ford cars. They use them for shopping, calling, attending the theatre, taking the children for a run in the country or to school.

The Ford is as easy to operate as a kitchen range, no knowledge of mechanical details being necessary. Inexpensive to operate. A woman can call around town all afternoon, or take a 25-mile spin in the country, at the minimum of cost for gasoline, oil, wear on tires, etc.

You couldn't give "her" a present she would appreciate more than this beautiful, modern car, with its stream-line effect, tapered hood and crown fenders.

Ford

Runabout - $475
Touring - - 495
Coupelet - - 695

Town Car - $780
Sedan - - 890
F.O.B. Ford, Ont.

Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited

FORD - - - ONTARIO

Over 700 Ford Service Stations in Canada.

30

NEWS OF SECURITIES

Continued from page 4.

transfer to the Royal factory having been completed this week. This move will be of advantage to the Ames-Holden Company. The saving in overhead expenses is estimated at not less than $75,000 a year by General Manager Feltes. The Canadian Consolidated Rubber Company, which has leased the Inspector street factory, is paying approximately $90,000 for the three year term of the lease, or nearly $30,000 a year. Mr. Feltes assures THE FINANCIAL POST that the company's production will be fully as great in the one factory, with the changes that have been made, as it was in the two. Later the company has plans for extensive additions to the factory, when conditions warrant the expenditure. The sales for the fiscal year ending April 31st, will run close to $6,000,000, and in the opinion of Mr. Feltes, the results will be very satisfactory to the stockholders. When asked about dividend possibilities, Mr. Feltes was as uncommunicative as the Sphinx. "That is a matter for the directors, and as our reports have not been completed, of course the matter has not been discussed." The prospects for the coming year are considered very good, with prices about the same as last year. The company is doing a good sorting business just now. There was a little trading in the preferred on Wednesday, the price ranging from 59 to 60. The asked price for the common is 19, with 15 bid, but there have been no sales for some time.

Asbestos Corporation.

A shortage of labor has been the chief difficulty that the Asbestos Corporation of Canada has had to contend with the past winter, but progress has been satisfactory in spite of this adverse factor. The snow has had a tendency to restrict the output but the price continues good, and the demand active. The company is expected to make a good showing this year. The securities have been inactive recently, the latest sale of the preferred having been made at 49. There have been no transactions in the common for some time.

B. C. Packers.

According to an announcement made in the British House of Commons by the Secretary of the Board of Trade, the importation of salmon from British Columbia is under consideration. It is hoped that there may be an arrangement made whereby "a measure of relief will be provided which will reduce any prejudice in the industry to a minimum consistent with attaining the object of the recent proclamation prohibiting imports to Britain." The phrasing of this statement is certainly ambiguous, and shareholders of the company will await with interest something more definite as to the outcome of the overtures which are being made on behalf of the B. C. fishing industry.

The company's securities continue as a dead issue on the market, the transaction in the common at 45 a couple of weeks ago being the only trade this year.

Bell Telephone.

Bell Telephone this week declined fractionally to 146⅞ from an opening of 147. The high for the year was 150 and the low 144. The company's business is in a satisfactory position, generally speaking, although it is understood that there has been some difficulty in securing equipment for extending services. The company has been making considerable profits from munitions business through its subsidiary, Northern Electric, and it may be that the prospects of change as regards war orders is having some effect.

Canadian Fairbanks-Morse

The financial statement which will be presented at the annual meeting of the Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Co., which will be held at Montreal on April 3, will show a considerable improvement over the previous year. The company in addition to its regular domestic business, has had extensive munitions contracts. The regular business of the company has shown a marked increase, its western trade having been particularly satisfactory. Collections have been very good. The company has paid its regular 6 per cent. preferred dividend, and the POST understands it will pay 8 per cent. on the common stock. From 1909 until 1913, inclusive, the company paid 8 per cent. on the common; nothing was paid in the year 1914; in 1915 4 per cent. was paid, and in addition Dominion of Canada war loan bonds costing $193,710, were distributed to common stockholders as a dividend.

Canada Cement.

The resourceful managers of the Canada Cement Company have a new string to their bow. It is proposed to engage in the manufacture of potash from cement dust. The process is in the experimental stage as yet, but it is believed to be practicable. The announcement of a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. on the common, which was made on Monday last, did not excite the faintest ripple of interest, as it was taken for granted. The electric furnaces which the company has had in operation for the melting of scrap have been a pronounced success. With a capacity of 125 tons of ingots per day, after the war business is all over, the Canada Cement Company will be in the market competing for the high grade steel business. It looks as though there would be no lack of demand. The stock has varied within very narrow limits this week, Thursday's close being 65, as compared with 64 last week.

Canadian Western Lumber.

The January statement of the Canadian Western Lumber Company shows a remarkable improvement over the first month of last year, and is an indication of the improvement which has taken place in the lumber business in Western Canada. Sales were for 9,260,150 feet, compared with 3,675,657 feet a year ago, while the price realized increased from $46,575 to $150,543.

Canadian Western Gas.

For January the statement of the Canadian Western Natural Gas, Light, Heat and Power Company shows a considerable deficit as compared with the same month of last year. The earnings were $141,748, compared with $152,540, a decline of $10,792. For the fiscal year to date, four months, the total stands at $420,390, which is an increase of $23,554.

Canada Bread.

Early in the week there were a few sales of Canada Bread common at 16⅝ to 16½, which showed a fractional improvement over the previous week. The company reports business much as it has been for some time, with little prospect of material improvement while the present unsettled conditions continue.

Consolidated Rubber.

The financial statement which will be presented at the annual meeting of the Canadian Consolidated Rubber Company, at Montreal, on Tuesday, April 3rd, will show a very large increase in output over the previous year. The company has done an extensive export business, and has also filled large war orders. The profits will show a substantial increase over the previous year. The net sales for the year ending 1915 were $7,522,147, and the operating profit $534,978. After paying the preferred dividend of 7 per cent., the net addition made to the surplus was $342,854. Quarterly dividends of 1 per cent. were paid on the common from April 1, 1909, to October 1, 1914, inclusive, but none has been paid since. No intimation has been given yet as to whether there will be any distribution made to the common shareholders this year or not, but in view of the policy of expansion decided upon by the company this is hardly probable at this stage. The company has found it impossible to keep pace with the demand for its goods, and there is now something approaching a rubber famine in the country. Dealers find it difficult to keep sufficient stock on hand to supply the trade. Funds have been provided for expansion, and some announcement will probably be made soon as to the nature of these extensions. There has been no trading in the company's securities for some time, the last sale of the common having been made at 97½. The most recent quotation for the preferred was 96.

As reported in an item referring to Ames, Holden, McCready, arrangements regarding changes in the plant of that company and of the Canadian Consolidated Rubber Company are being completed and it is expected that they will be to the advantage of both concerns. For the first time in weeks there were transactions in the company's securities on Thursday, the common at 90 and the preferred at 95 but only one share of the former and two of the latter changed hands. The common, at 90, showed a decline of 7½ points from the previous transaction about the 1st of February, while the preferred, at 95, was one point below its last during the first week of January. There is no explanation of the decline referred to other than the general adjustment of business which with many industrial firms has reduced the margin of profit as compared with the earlier war period when there were big returns through advantages on supplies of raw materials.

City Dairy.

The affairs of the City Dairy Company continue much as they have been for some time. The spring should bring some improvement as regards milk supplies but it will require some radical change in the situation to materially affect earnings. The offer of common stock at 40 is still open on the exchange but there are no bids.

Dominion Canners.

Reference to the uncertainties in conditions with which canning concerns have to contend is made by the president, H. W. Richardson, of Dominion Canners, in the annual report to the shareholders. He states candidly that there is no more speculative business than the canning industry. Not only is it affected by the financial conditions of the country, but it is affected very greatly by the production which is controlled very largely by what the growers are able to deliver. Last year, owing to the great drought and intense heat, the latter part of the season producers were unable to deliver anything like the quantity expected, and the output was, therefore, considerably less than had been hoped for. Thus overhead expenses were incurred which, owing to the smallness of the pack, very largely increased the cost price. The year closed with stocks on hand unusually light, and with the prospect that there would be little or nothing in the shape of old goods carried into the new season. The future dividend outlook is regarded as satisfactory, but under the circumstances referred to the directors refuse to make promises.

There has been some light trading in the Dominion Canners securities this week. On Monday the common moved up three points to 23 but later dropped to 21. The preferred has sold 74½-74¼ which indicates a fall of nearly four points from the high mark reached during the upward movement which came with the dividend announcement a couple of weeks ago.

Goodwins.

For the first time in months Goodwins, Limited, came into the trading this week, when a small block of the preferred changed hands at 45. This price compares with a low last year of 40, and is, therefore, an improvement, although still much below last year's high of 75.

General Electric.

The splendid report of the Canadian General Electric Company had little effect upon the market and its contents had evidently been quite generally discounted. On moderate trading the common, which dropped to 108½ last week when it was ex-dividend, moved up to around 110. The strong under-tone indicated that this company is in a position to face a cessation of shell orders without seriously affecting its position. Not only were the shell orders a special development of the company's business and, therefore, an addition to substantial normal trade which has developed, but the statement shows that ample provision is being made to cover the cost of special plant and equipment. The preferred sold this week at 105½, the transaction being the first in about a month and showed a decline of half a point.

International Petroleum.

There was a sudden outbreak of activity in International Petroleum over the week end, with a strengthening of price which took the stock up to $14.75. Activity here was in sympathy with buying on the New York curb, where there was a revival of the story that the company had been or would be, absorbed by the Midwest Refining, accompanied by rumors that it planned to increase its fleet, which would mean a broader market for Wyoming oil. A New York report is to the effect that W. C. Teagle, president of the Imperial Oil Company, of which International Petroleum is a subsidiary, and associates, have been heavy purchasers of Midwest Refining stock. These purchases having been of sufficient magnitude to give them control of Midwest, which has led to the report that the company will be taken over by the Imperial Oil. There are intimate relations between the two companies due to Midwest Refining supplying Imperial with all the gasoline and refined oil marketed west of Winnipeg as far as the British Columbia line. International Petroleum's production which amounts to upwards of 6,500 barrels per day, is obtained from the Peruvian oil tracts formerly owned by the London and Pacific Petroleum Company and the Lagunitos Oil Company. In October last the company issued its initial report covering the first year of operation. It showed earnings of slightly over 6 per cent. on the $5,757,625 of common stock outstanding; par value of shares is $5.

Lyall Construction.

Lyall stock made a spurt this week when, after opening at 70 and a fraction on Monday, it moved up to 80 This is the high point of the year, while the low was 64 during the latter part of January. There was no particular news regarding the company, but is understood that munitions contracts are panning out in a very favorable manner, while, in addition to the Toronto Station and Ottawa Parliament Building contracts, upon which satisfactory progress is being made, there are indications of some improvement in the general building situation. There are some rumors of a dividend, but whether these are the cause of the movement or the result of it is not clear.

Macdonald.

Some light trading in A. Macdonald has been continued this week within a narrow range, 15¼ to 15½. General improvement in the company's affairs continues, and, as reported last week, developments have been affected by acquiring distribution plants throughout the West.

Maritime Telegraph.

The Nova Scotia Legislature has before it an Act amending the charter of the Maritime Telegraph and Telephone Company by the addition of the following clause: "To purchase or otherwise acquire and hold and to dispose of shares, bonds, or other securities of any company or corporation, and to exercise all rights and powers conferred by or incident to the ownership thereof."

One of the officers said the bill referred to the Prince Edward Island Telephone Company, a concern which is subsidiary to the Maritime. The Maritime Telegraph and Telephone Company holds the stock of the Island Company, and believe this is quite regular and legal, but in order to remove any possible doubt, the amendment proposed is being sought by the former company.

Mackay.

Mackay common moved down a point this week to 87, after opening at 88; 90 was the best price of the year. The preferred has been steady around 65-65½, although this is of from a high of 67 last week and 68 this year. There is a feeling that a further break in the relations between Germany and the United States might reflect upon the business of this company.

Ontario National Brick.

The brick business continues very dull, owing to the limited nature of building operations. The Ontario National Brick Co.'s output last year was about thirteen millions, and these have been sold in small quantities. The company's plant was closed down in September last, but it is expected that operations will be resumed the coming spring. In order to pay its bond interest, an output of approximately thirty millions of brick is necessary. The bondholders agreed to accept bonds for their coupons up to 1918, by which time it is hoped that conditions will have taken a turn for the better in the building line.

Toronto Furniture.

The shareholders of the Toronto Furniture Company will be pleased to learn that the company has "come back" in very satisfactory style. The profits for the first six months of the present fiscal year were between sixty and seventy thousand dollars, instead of a loss, as was the case the previous year. The business now on hand includes a number of large contracts for the British Government, and also two big contracts for gramophone boxes. These orders will keep the factories busy for at least three months. The company is also profiting by the increase in furniture prices. The large stock which accumulated during the dull times is being sold at an advance of 25 per cent., which will be reflected in profits in the future. The company has paid its bond interest regularly, but no dividends will be paid on the common stock this year. The directors believe in conserving the resources and getting in a sound financial position before making any distribution. The improved position of the concern is shown by the fact that bonds to the amount of fifteen thousand dollars were sold a few days ago at 92 and 93, whereas the main issue was put on the market at 90.

Rogers.

A transaction in preferred of Wm. A. Rogers took place this week at 90, which is on a par with the previous sale in the latter part of February, and compares with a high for the year of 92. There has been no trading in the common for a fortnight. The company reports a continuation of satisfactory business, although demand is not so good as during the latter part of last year; however, this is a seasonal tendency in this concern's trade.

Russell Motor.

Russell Motor common came in for little attention this week, there being only a few shares change hands on Monady at 86-85½, while later offers at 87 brought no higher bids than 83. In the preferred there was considerable activity at 155-116.

Sawyer-Massey.

Sawyer-Massey common, which came into the market last week for the first time in months, has received a little attention since; in all about 400 shares have changed hands. The price, which started at 22, moved as high as 24, but later reacted to 19. The interest is connected with the prospect of an early distribution of the company's annual statement, which is expected to show an improvement in the concern's affairs as the result of the process of cleaning up both stocks and accounts in Western Canada, where good crops and high prices have resulted in general prosperity for the farmers.

CONDITIONS IN CUBA.

Steps Being Taken to Indemnify Foreigners Against Loss.

Financial conditions, according to mail advices, throughout Cuba have taken a turn for the better during the last week, although there is a serious side still existing. The decisive triumph of the Government forces at Placetas, where General Jose Miguel Gomez, former president and leader of the revolution, was captured with his entire general staff and with more than 200 of his army was followed by the rebels being compelled to leave Santiago de Cuba, although this port has not yet been reached by the Government forces, as a battle must first be fought near the city. Communication by sea between Havana and Santiago has been re-established, and land communication will undoubtedly be re-established within a few weeks.

It has been officially announced that foreigners who have suffered damages as a result of the revolution should present a detailed list of their losses to the general staff of the army and full indemnities will later be paid "in accordance with the American note," which stated that the indemnities would be required of the leaders of the revolution, all of them multi-millionaires. As to Cubans who have suffered from the revolt, the "Government will do all possible to help them get back on their feet," says the official statement.

National Trust Company
Limited

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend for the three months ending March 31st at the rate of

TEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM

has been declared upon the Capital Stock of the Company, and that same will be payable on and after April 2nd, 1917.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 21st to the 31st March, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
W. E. RUNDLE,
Toronto, March 7th, 1917. General Manager.

RIORDON PULP & PAPER COMPANY

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Assets over seven times Bonds outstanding.

Earnings for 1916 fifteen times Bond interest.

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Service for Women

In the management of property and the investment of money, women often find themselves handicapped by inexperience. Mistrusting their own judgment, they appeal to friends for financial guidance. Such a course is not safe nor businesslike.

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THE STERLING TRUSTS CORPORATION
President W. S. DINNICK Managing Director HERBERT WADDINGTON
80 KING ST. EAST · TORONTO
Telephone Main 2717

CANADIAN COAL PRODUCTS ENGINEERING, LIMITED.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 22rd day of February, 1917, incorporating Archibald James Reid, barrister; George Norman Limpricht, draughtsman; William Bowler, Charles Edward Buckley and Oliver David Cadotte, secretaries; Frederick Charles Allen, solicitor's clerk, and Harry Reeve Burrows, clerk, all of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, for the following purposes, viz.:—(a) To purchase, lease or otherwise acquire coal fields and coal lands, ore bearing properties, mineral lands, mining locations, mining and surface rights, timber limits, wood lands and timber lands, oil fields and privileges, natural gas, lands and properties, water lots, water powers and privileges and other rights, privileges, easements and licenses; (b) To lay out, construct, purchase, lease or otherwise acquire, maintain, operate, and manage (1) Mines of coal, lignite, iron or other minerals whatsoever, bituminous or oil shales, oil wells and wells of natural gas or any products or by-products of any of them, mining structures, plant, mills, pipe lines, buildings, testing plants, laboratories, machinery and appliances of every description; (2) Power houses, structures, plant and equipment for the development, generation, transmission or utilization of water, steam, gas, electric or other power and structures and plant for and form of heating and lighting; (3) Steamships, any vessels, piers, docks, drydocks, wharves, slips, basins and all incidental structures and appliances; (4) Bridges, roads, tramways on lands owned or controlled by the company, aerial carriers, trails and ways of every description, yards and tracks for the storage or handling of any of the company's products or for the delivery thereof to adjacent railways; and (5) Offices, stores, shops, warehouses, boarding houses, dwellings, workmen's houses, restaurants and buildings of every description; (c) To manufacture, purchase, sell and deal in any manufactures, products or by-products of any and every description, of any of the mines or minerals, coal, lignite, shales, oils or gases, above referred to, and, without restricting the generality of the foregoing, to construct, acquire, sell and deal in coal products or by-products, furnaces for the manufacture of metallurgical coke, destructive distillation plants, by-products gas and power plants, and any other form of furnace, plant or machinery, commodities, merchandise, or manufacture which may be conveniently handled in connection therewith, or are germane to any of the objects herein specified; (d) To apply for, purchase, or otherwise acquire any patents, exclusive rights, licenses, concessions, privileges, or the like, conferring any exclusive or non-exclusive or limited right to use any secret or other information as to any invention which may seem capable of being used for the purpose of the company, or the acquisition of which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to benefit the company, and to use, exercise, develop or grant licenses in respect of, or otherwise turn to account the property, rights or information so acquired; (e) To guarantee any indebtedness, whether bonded or otherwise, of any company with which the company may have business relations, which is authorized to conduct any business within or similar to any of the powers of the company; (f) To issue and allot, as fully paid-up, shares of the company hereby incorporated in payment or part payment for any property, movable or immovable, property or patent rights or interests, lease, business, franchise, undertaking, powers, privileges, license, concession, stock, bonds and debentures, or any other assets or things whatsoever which the company may lawfully acquire by virtue of the powers hereby granted, or to pay for same or any part thereof in bonds, debentures or other securities of this company, and, with the approval of the shareholders, for services rendered to the company; (g) To acquire the stock, securities or undertaking of any other company having for one of its objects the exercise of any of the powers of the company, or to transfer its undertaking or assets to, or to amalgamate with any such company; (h) To enter into partnership or into any arrangement for sharing profits or union of interests, co-operation, joint adventure, reciprocal concessions or otherwise, or to amalgamate with any person or company carrying on or engaged in or about to carry on or engage in any business or transaction which this company is authorized to engage in or carry on, and to lend money to, and act as engineers or contractors for or as employer, agent or manager of any such person or company, and to carry on the business of and to guarantee the contracts of or to otherwise assist any such person or company or any customers, and to guarantee the bonds, debentures or other securities, issued or to be issued, and either conditionally or upon any condition, of any such company, and to take, hold or otherwise acquire shares and securities of any such company, notwithstanding the provisions of section 44 of the said Act, and to sell, hold or re-issue, with or without guarantee, or otherwise deal with the same; (i) To distribute among the shareholders of the company, in kind, any property of the company whatsoever, and in particular any shares, bonds, debentures or other securities belonging to the company or which the company may have power to dispose of; (j) To acquire by purchase or otherwise, hold, sell and deal in the business, assets, good-will and securities of any other company having for one of its objects the exercise of any of the powers of the company or carrying on any business capable of being conducted so as to benefit the company, and to promote or assist in promoting any such other company or any subsidiary company, and to pay out of the funds of the company the costs and expenses of such promotion or assistance; (k) To adopt such means of making known the products of the company as may seem expedient, and in particular by making demonstrations or exhibits of the company's enterprises or any parts thereof, or advertising in the press, by circulars, by the publication of books and periodicals, and granting of awards and donations; (l) To sell, improve, manage, develop, exchange, lease, dispose of, turn to account, or otherwise deal with all or any part of the property, rights and interests of the company; (m) To do all or any of the above things as principals, agents, contractors, engineers or otherwise, and either alone or in conjunction with others to do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "Canadian Coal Products Engineering, Limited," with a capital stock of one million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, divided into 12,500 shares of one hundred dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario. Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 28th day of February, 1917.

THOMAS MULVEY,
Under-Secretary of State.

SIR ADAM BECK SHOWS TEMPER IN LEGISLATURE

Makes Violent Attack on Sir William Mackenzie and His Associates.

CHARGES THEFT OF POWER

Sir William Makes Dignified Reply and Says he is Quite Willing to Leave His Case to Inherent Fair Play of British Justice.

A bitter attack on Sir William Mackenzie and his associates was precipitated in the Ontario Legislature on Tuesday last by Sir Adam Beck, when the chairman of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission undertook to discuss a motion calling for a return showing copies of all Orders-in-Council approving of the agreement for the construction of the Hydro-Radial line from Toronto to Niagara Falls through Hamilton; copies of all reports, engineers' and otherwise, in reference to the cost and prospective earnings of the said railway furnished by the Hydro-Electric Power Commission to the Government; and copies of all correspondence passing between the Hydro-Electric Power Commission and the Government in reference to the passing of the said Orders-in-Council and the construction of the said line.

Alleges Theft of Power.

During the course of his impassioned remarks, Sir Adam went to the extent of charging that the Electrical Development Company was stealing power.

The Electrical Development Company, he stated, was entitled by the agreement to generate 125,000 horsepower, but during the last few months had been stealing sufficient water power to bring the amount generated up to 149,750 horsepower. He read the agreement, which specifically refers in three different parts to the right of the Electrical Development Company to generate 125,000 horsepower. He declared that the Electrical Development Company had installed additional equipment in the event of breakdown to insure that they would always have 125,000 horsepower, and without notifying anybody or asking permission of anybody they had used the reserve equipment for the purpose of increasing the amount of power generated. Investigation by a Government official had shown that the Electrical Development Company had broken the agreement every month since June, 1916. In June and July, 1916, the amount generated by the Electrical Development Company was 132,000 horsepower; in August, 134,000; September, 143,000; October, 145,000; November, 147,000; December, 147,000; January, 1917, 148,000, and on March 6th, 1917, 149,750 horsepower.

Those were the figures on March 6th, the day on which the company had written to Ottawa in connection with a license to export power, stating that the power they were developing was surplus power made by a steam plant for the purpose of supplying customers in the City of Buffalo. That surplus power had not been developed in a steam plant at all, but had been generated from water power stolen by the Electrical Development Company. "I know the Prime Minister will use every effort to compel that company to stop the export of power," said Sir Adam, when he suggested that the provincial authorities should go to the Minister of Inland Revenue at Ottawa and ask him to take action that would prevent the export of that power.

In urging prohibition of the export of power needed by the province, Sir Adam said: "We must have that power for the manufacture of munitions of war and for the people of Ontario, and we cannot afford to tolerate any more conduct of this sort on the part of these interests."

A Violent Attack.

In an evident frenzy of resentment, Sir Adam declared, "There is a blight upon the public men and public life of this country which we must remove. Sir William Mackenzie and his associates are responsible. I say it absolutely. I have been threatened with libel. I seek no protection from this House. I am prepared to face these men in the courts and on the platform, to discredit the men who should be discredited even at the sacrifice of my public life."

The chairman of the Hydro Commission said Sir Donald Mann had stated that the Canadian Northern would remove their offices to Montreal if they were not dealt with fairly. "I do not know how many people would be sorry if Sir William Mackenzie and Sir Donald Mann removed their offices to Mexico. We have paid dearly for the exploits of these men in Canada. The province and the broad Dominion of Canada have been bled white. They have placed a debt on every man, woman and child in Canada of $26 per head. We do not care whither they go if they only come not hither after they have gone."

Sir William's Reply.

It was scarcely to be expected that Sir William Mackenzie would remain silent under these extraordinary charges, and the president of the C. N. R. has sent a dignified letter of complaint to Sir William Hearst, Premier of Ontario. He urges that "surely a member of the Assembly is not entitled to use his position for attacks of this nature, dealing with many matters not concerning the Legislature, and thus cloaking his personal vindictiveness with its prestige."

Sir Adam, in seeking to injure me and the affairs over which I preside, Sir William states, has made a direct attack upon the honor of your House when he said, as reported: "Every year in the Private Bills Committee you see their manipulations and machinations in connection with various bills."

The Toronto & York Radial Railway Company is even at this writing before your Private Bills Committee, and has for the past number of years been before your different committees, and I presume reference is made to this company, of which I am President. I am assured by the Manager of the company, who has direct charge over legislation, and by the solicitors, that there has been no lobbying in connection with these appearances before the committees, the Manager going so far as to say that "not one member of this Legislature has been asked to support the bills, save and except by counsel in formal legal address before the committees assembled." I say the company's legislative methods are clean, free from taint of "manipulation and machinations." If I am right, Sir Adam's words are despicable calumny, alike on the honor of the Assembly and the reputation of the company. Let their be a searching investigation into this matter, out of which the public may judge for themselves which of us speaks the truth; and let the man who speaks not the truth take the consequences.

Referring to the charge that the Electrical Development Co. was stealing power, Sir William writes:

I come now to Sir Adam Beck's charge against the Electrical Development Company. "We found them stealing," he said. "That is a terrible statement to make, but I want to say, Mr. Speaker, that when we find a poor man is liable to go to prison for tapping the gas main, then I say that the rich man who appropriates the people's power and water is also liable to imprisonment, and can well be called a thief.

"On the very day the letter was written to Ottawa, defending their right to export power, this company which was limited to 125,000 horsepower, was developing 145,000 horsepower.

"We must have that power for the manufacture of munitions of war, and cannot afford to tolerate any more conduct of this sort on the part of these interests."

Mark you, "we must have power for the manufacture of munitions." Sir Adam is a pastmaster of cunning phrases. He must know that the Electrical Development Company is supplying power in large volume to munition makers. As a matter of fact, more than one-third of the company's power is now going to the makers of munitions. Yet he conceals the fact, and justifies his intended raid upon our power on the ground of patriotism.

Sir Adam Beck accuses us of stealing. I wonder what crime he would class his action of last year when he attempted to treat our solemn contracts confirmed by the Legislature, as scraps of paper. This I knew: when we attempted to take him into the courts, he rushed to the Government, and through his influence stopped the ordinary course of justice. We were refused the protection of our property by course of law, under the pleas that the suit would be against the Crown. We were refused a fiat which was necessary for this purpose. Lord Justice Bowen, one of the greatest of English Judges, states tersely the position of the Crown in granting an applicant for justice the right of a suit, as follows: "Everyone knows that the fiat is granted, though not as a matter of right, as a matter of invariable grace whenever there is a shadow of a claim. Nay, more, it is the duty of the Attorney-General not to refuse the fiat unless the claim is frivolous."

Our claim is not frivolous, Mr. Premier; it involves the protection of vast sums of money invested in good faith in the electrical industry long before Sir Adam Beck assumed an interest in electrical matters in this Province.

Sir Adam Beck says we are stealing. Well, all I can say is that we would welcome the decision of the courts upon our action. More than this, we are anxious for an interpretation of our contract with the Government by the courts; but, in spite of his braggart words, this is just what Sir Adam Beck does not want. May I repeat: by all means let us have an appeal to the courts. We will willingly leave our case to the inherent fair play of British justice.

Although the total tonnage of coal produced and handled during 1916 by the Pittsburg Coal Company, exclusive of outside purchases, was 424,510 tons less than in the year before the concern reported a net increase in earnings of $1,372,962.

Including the value of imports and exports of treasure, the totals for the same periods were: $876,728,345 in 1914, $830,424,551 in 1915, and $981,996,954 in 1916.

Western Boards of Trade and other public bodies are asking the Dominion Railway Board to maintain in effect freight classification No. 16 as opposed to the principles embodied in classification No. 17.

Stock Movements of the Week

This table records securities active on the Stock Exchanges.

Week ending March 22:							Range 1917 to Mar. 15	
Banks—	Ask.	Bid.	High	Low	Last	Sale	High	Low
Commerce	...	185¼	186	184⅝	185½	322	188	184½
Dominion	...	207	211	207	207	53	212⅛	210
Hamilton	192	190	192	191	191	58	191¼	190
Imperial	198	...	199	198	198	42	200½	196
Merchants	169½	...	170	169¼	169¼	5	170	167½
Molsons	...	176¾	180	180	180	5	181	170½
Montreal	225¾	...	224	223	223	44	234	225
Nova Scotia	257	...	257	257	257	4	257½	255
Royal	...	213	213	212	212	53	214	211
Standard	...	211	212	211	211	69	215	211
Toronto	191	190	191½	190	190	30	213	190
Union	...	138½	139	138	138½	81	140	137
Transportation—								
Barcelona	12¼	12	12¾	12	12	325	17	11⅝
Brazilian Traction	43	42½	43¼	42¾	42¾	928	47¾	42½
Can. Steamships, com.	39¼	39	40¼	37⅝	39¼	5,321	38⅞	29¾
Do., pref.	84	83½	85	83½	83¾	758	92¾	83½
Canadian Pacic	159½	158	160	158¾	159⅝	40	163¼	149½
Detroit United	117½	116½	118¼	116½	117	1,903	128	113½
Civic Int. Pr.	81½	81	81¾	81½	81½	520	82¾	78
Dul.-Superior, com.	51	50	50	50	50	44	51⅛	43
Illinois Traction, pref.	87	...	87	87	87	15	89	87
Quebec Ry., L., Heat	25	24	25	24¼	25	363	35½	21
Toronto Ry.	89	87	89½	88	89	469	90½	81
Winnipeg Electric	78	...	72	72	72	53	81	72
Telegraph, Light and Power—								
Bell Telephone	147	...	147	146⅞	146⅞	51	150	144
Consumers Gas	...	162½	163	162½	163	56	165¼	164½
Mackay, com.	87½	86½	88	86½	87	194	90	83½
Do., pref.	65½	65	65½	65	65½	162	68	65
Ottawa Light, Heat	85	...	85	85	85	10	92	90
Shaw. Water & Power	125½	125	125½	124	125	350	130½	123½
Industrials—								
Ames-Holden, pref.	60	59¾	59¾	59	59¾	70	61	48
F. N. Burt, pref.	93½	...	93	92½	92¾	8	93½	89
Canada Bread, com.	17	16	16⅝	16½	16⅝	60	17	16
Can. Cement, com.	64½	62½	65	62½	64¼	2,050	69⅞	56
Do., pref.	93	92	93½	93	93	233	95¾	90
Can. Car, com.	29¾	29⅝	29¾	27½	29½	255	46½	25¼
Do., pref.	71⅞	71¼	71¼	71	71½	275	89	59
Can. Converters	...	41½	41½	41½	41½	15	41½	39
Can. Loco., com.	...	55	58½	54½	58½	295	58	52½
Do., pref.	90	88	90	89½	90	169	90	84
Can. Cons. Rub., com.	...	90	90	90	90	1	97½	...
Do., pref.	...	95	95	95	95	2	96	96
Can. Gen. Elec., com.	109¾	109	110½	108	109½	425	115½	108½
Do., pref.	...	105½	105½	105½	105½	36	106	94½
Dom. Bridge, com.	137	136¼	139	135	136½	282	170	130
Dom. Canners, com.	22	20	22	21	21	65	26	19
Do., pref.	74½	74	74½	74¼	74¼	100	78	65
Dom. Steel, pref.	...	91	91	91	91	3	95	91
Dom. Steel Corp.	67½	67⅝	69	67	67¼	6,645	71¼	52¾
Dom. Coal, pref.	...	94	94	93½	94	10	96½	93½
Dom. Textile, com.	86	83½	84	82	83½	100	85	76½
Goodwins, pref.	45	...	45	45	45	10	...	...
Lake of the Woods	...	125	125¾	125¾	125¾	15	130	125
Lyall	79⅛	79¾	80	70	78	965	72½	64½
Laurentide	189	188	191	183	188	610	195	176
A. Macdonald, com.	15½	...	15½	15¼	15¼	200	15½	8
Maple Leaf, com.	114½	113¾	115	109½	113¾	2,726	110	90
Do., pref.	95	94	95	94	95	199	103	92½
Mon. Cottons, com.	...	52	52	51	51	100	58½	50
Mon. Knitting, com.	...	40	40	40	40	25	40	35
Do., pref.	80½	80	80	80	80	20	81	80
Ont Steel Pro., com.	19½	19¼	20	18	18	270	34	25
N. S. Steel, com.	101	100	103¼	100	101	775	128	91
Ogilvie Flour, pref.	...	112	112	112	112	1	115	111
Pacific-Burt, com.	...	40½	40	39	40	248	38½	28
Penmans, com.	...	73¾	73	71	72	105	71	69½
Price Bros.	...	117	117	117	117	150	120	...
Riordon Pulp, com.	121	119	123	116	122	747	127	106
Wm. A. Rogers, pref.	...	88¾	90	90	90	33	92	90
Russell Motor, com.	85	82	86	85½	86	35	92	70
Do., pref.	116	115	116½	115	115	324	117	100
Sawyer-Massey, com.	...	24	24	19	19	200	23	21
Sher.-Williams, com.	...	59	59	59	59	26	59¾	59
Span. River Pulp, com.	17¾	17	18	17	18	341	19	13
Do., pref.	56	54	55	53	55	295	59¼	51¾
Steel Co. of Can., com.	67¼	67	65¾	65¼	65½	13,961	70¼	60
Do., pref.	95	95	95	95	95	85	100¾	93½
Toronto Paper	84	83	85¼	85	85	30	85	73
Wayagamack	84	83¾	83	80	83	545	95	80¼

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when deposited with us. We pay 4% on daily balances.

And when you have $100 on deposit you can purchase a Standard Reliance Mortgage Corporation Debenture that will pay you 5% interest.

A $1000 Debenture for five years, pays in interest, (if compounded) $280, or a gain of 28%. It is one of the safest, if not the safest investment, for never a dollar has been lost in Ontario Mortgage Corporation Debentures.

Write for copy of our book, Profits from Savings. It tells you how to become a debenture owner. Address Dept.:

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Head Office 82-88 King St. E. Toronto

Branches: Ayr, Brockville, Chatham, Elmira, New Hamburg

Where Will You Keep Your War Bonds?

A private box in our Safety Deposit Vaults costs only $3 per year and upwards. Inspection invited.

Out-of-town people doing business in Toronto will find one of these boxes a great convenience.

THE TORONTO GENERAL TRUSTS
CORPORATION

FEATHERSTON OSLER, K.C., D.C.L., President.
Hamilton Cassels, K.C., LL.D., Vice-Pres.
Sir John M. Gibson, K.C.M.G., LL.D., Vice-Pres.
A. D. Langmuir, General Manager. W. G. Watson, Asst. General Manager.
Toronto Ottawa Winnipeg Saskatoon Vancouver

Comrades!
If you cannot carry a rifle, you can serve your country on the farm.

"The plow is our hope," declared Right Hon. David Lloyd George, the Prime Minister of Great Britain. The tremendous significance of these words in the face of a world shortage of food must be a matter of concern to all. It points out the path of duty to men and boys unable to enlist in the army but capable of helping to increase production.

Help the farmer increase production

At this supreme hour when ample food production is one of the indispensable means of victory, the country faces a serious shortage of men and boys on the farms. The Department of Agriculture emphasizes the urgency of every man and boy taking to heart this splendid opportunity for patriotic service.

Boys Decide now to help in the war. If you are between the ages of 14 and 18, and have good term record, you can secure promotion at school by enlisting for farm service any time between April 20th and May 20th.

Parents are urged to encourage their boys to enlist for farm service. The physical and moral welfare of your boy will be advanced by a summer spent close to Nature; an interest will be awakened in an important industry of the country that will be a help to him in his whole future.

Men The Department appeals to retired farmers, to men following no occupation (retired), to business men who can spare at least a portion of their time, to all men who can arrange their affairs so as to help some farmer. Every man is invited to enlist for farm service.

Confer with your District Representative of the Department of Agriculture, or write or visit Ontario Government Employment Bureau, 15 Queen's Park, Toronto. 31

Ontario Department of Agriculture
W. H. Hearst, Minister of Agriculture
Parliament Buildings Toronto

DIVIDENDS DECLARED

The Bank of Nova Scotia

DIVIDEND NO. 189.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend at the rate of Fourteen per cent. per annum on the paid-up Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending March 31st, and that the same will be payable on and after Monday, the 2nd day of April next, at any of the offices of the Bank.

The Stock Transfer Book will be closed from the 17th to the 31st proximo, inclusive.

By order of the Board,
H. A. RICHARDSON,
General Manager.
Halifax, N.S., February 16th, 1917.

The Huron & Erie Mortgage Corporation

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND NO. 118.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of Three per cent. for the Quarter ending March 31st, 1917, being at the rate of TWELVE per cent. per annum upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Corporation has been declared, and will be payable at the Corporation's Office in this city, on and after Monday, April 2nd, 1917, to shareholders of record at the close of business on March 15th, 1917.

By order of the Board,
M. AYLSWORTH, Secretary.
London, Canada, February 26th, 1917.

The Canadian Crocker-Wheeler Company, Ltd.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

THE Directors of The Canadian Crocker-Wheeler Co., Limited, have declared a One and Three-quarters Per Cent. (1¾%) dividend on the Preferred Stock of the Company for the three months ending March 31st, 1917, to Shareholders of record March 20th, 1917.

The Stock Books will be closed from the 20th to the 31st of March.

Checks will be mailed to Shareholders on March 31st, 1917.

By order of the Board,
L. R. GRIMSHAW,
Secretary-Treasurer.
St. Catharines, Ontario,
March 14th, 1917.

Dominion Textile Co. Limited

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

A DIVIDEND of one and three-quarter per cent. (1¾%) on the Preferred Stock of the DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY, LIMITED, has been declared, for the quarter ending 31st March, 1917, payable April 16th, 1917, to shareholders of record 31st March, 1917.

By order of the Board,
JAS. H. WEBB,
Secretary-Treasurer.
Montreal, 27th February, 1917.

Canada Cement Company, Limited

Common Shareholders
DIVIDEND No. 4

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT a dividend of 1½% for the three months ending March 31st, 1917, being at the rate of 6% per annum on the paid-up Ordinary Stock of this Company, has been declared and that the same will be paid on the 16th day of April next, to Ordinary Shareholders of record at the close of business March 31st, 1917.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from April 1st to 10th, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
H. L. DOBLE,
Secretary.

Montreal Tramways Company

INTEREST ON DEBENTURE STOCK.

INTEREST for the half-year at the rate of five (5) per centum per annum will be paid on the first day of April, to the registered holders of the Debenture Stock of the Montreal Tramways Company.

No transfer of the Debenture Stock of the Company will be registered during the fourteen days immediately preceding the first day of April, 1917, and the Transferees of all Debenture Stock of the said Company, which may be transferred on or after the 1st April, 1917, will be entitled to receive the interest accruing thereon from said date only.

PATRICK DUBEE,
Secretary-Treasurer.
March 8th, 1917.

Canadian Cottons, LIMITED

NOTICE is hereby given that a Quarterly Dividend of One and a Half per cent. (1½%) has been declared on the Preferred Shares of this Company, payable the 4th day of April, 1917, to Shareholders of record the 27th March.

Also, that a Quarterly Dividend of One per cent. (1%) has been declared on the Common Shares of this Company, payable the 4th day of April, 1917, to Shareholders of record the 27th March.

Transfer books will be closed from 28th March to 3rd April, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
A. BRUCE,
Secretary-Treasurer.
Montreal, March 20th, 1917.

Dominion Textile Company, Limited

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

A DIVIDEND of one and one-half per cent. (1½%) on the Common Stock of the DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY, LIMITED, has been declared for the quarter ending 31st March, 1917, payable April 2nd, 1917, to shareholders of record March 16th, 1917.

By order of the Board,
JAS. H. WEBB,
Secretary-Treasurer.
Montreal, 27th February, 1917.

Provincial Paper Mills Company, Limited

NOTICE is hereby given that dividends of one and three-quarters (1¾%) per cent. on Preferred Stock, and one (1%) per cent. on Common Stock of this Company, have been declared for the current quarter, both payable April 2nd, 1917, to shareholders of record at the close of business, March 15th, 1917.

By Order of the Board,
S. F. DUNCAN,
Secretary-Treasurer.
Dated, Toronto, March 5th, 1917.

La Banque Nationale

NOTICE—On and after Tuesday, the first day of May next, this Bank will pay to its shareholders a dividend of two per cent. (being at the rate of eight per cent. per annum) upon its paid-up capital, for the three months ending on the 30th April next.

The transfer book will be closed from the 16th to the 30th April next, both days inclusive.

The annual meeting of the shareholders will take place at the banking-house, Lower-Town, on Wednesday, the 13th June next, at three o'clock p.m.

The powers of attorney to vote must, to be valid, deposited at the Bank five full days before that of the meeting, i.e., before three o'clock p.m., on Wednesday, the 6th day of June next.

By order of the Board of Directors,
N. LAVOIE,
General Manager.
Quebec, 20th March, 1917.

Abitibi Power & Paper Co., Limited

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters (1¾) per cent. has been declared on the preferred stock of ABITIBI POWER & PAPER CO., LIMITED, payable Monday the 2nd day of April, 1917, to Shareholders of record at the close of business Tuesday the 20th day of March, 1917.

By order of the Board,
WM. H. SMITH,
Treasurer.

McKinley-Darragh-Savage Mines of Cobalt, Limited

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the McKinley-Darragh-Savage Mines of Cobalt, Limited, will be held at Room G, King Edward Hotel, King street east, Toronto, Ontario, on Wednesday, April 25th, 1917, at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to receive and consider the statement of accounts, and balance sheet of the Company; to receive the report of the directors; to elect directors, and to transact the ordinary business of the Company.

McKINLEY-DARRAGH-SAVAGE MINES
OF COBALT, LIMITED,
J. H. SPENCE, Secretary.
Dated at Toronto, Ontario, Canada, March 20th, 1917.

The Porto Rico Railways Company, Limited

NOTICE is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent (1¾%) has been declared on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable on the 2nd day of April, 1917, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the 22nd day of March, 1917.

By order,
FRED C. CLARKE,
Secretary.

The Steel Company of Canada, Limited

ORDINARY DIVIDEND NO. 1.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of one per cent. together with a bonus of one-half of one per cent. on the issued and fully paid Ordinary shares of the Company has been declared for the quarter ending March 31st, 1917.

PREFERRED DIVIDEND NO. 23.

Notice is also given that a dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. on the issued and fully paid Preference shares of the Company has been declared for the quarter ending March 31st, 1917.

The above dividends and bonus are payable May 1st, 1917, to shareholders of record at close of business April 10th, 1917.

By order of the Board.
H. H. CHAMP,
Treasurer.
Hamilton, Ontario, March 15th, 1917.

CENTRAL CANADA LOAN AND SAVINGS CO.

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (2½%) for the three months ending March 31st, 1917, at the rate of TEN PER CENT. per annum, has been declared upon the Capital Stock of this institution, and the same will be payable at the Office of the Company, Toronto, on and after Monday, the 2nd of April, 1917. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 20th to 31st March, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
E. R. WOOD,
President.

WILL CANADA REPEAT U. S. EXPERIENCE?

After the Civil War American Credit Improved Very Rapidly.

DEBT REDUCED TWO-THIRDS

Revenues Were So Large That Scarcely a Year Passed Without the Payment of Big Sum on Capital Account.

In view of the huge debt which Canada is rolling up as a result of her participation in the European War, it is interesting to recall the experience of the United States during and after the Civil War. While the two experiences have many differences, there are yet sufficient points of resemblance to render a comparison interesting. The story of American financing is entertainingly outlined in a booklet recently issued by Harvey Fisk & Sons, Dealers in government bonds, New York.

When the republic was formed, the new government assumed debts amounting all told to $72,775,895. The debt fluctuated between that sum as a minimum and $86,427,120 as a maximum between 1789 and 1806, from which date it steadily decreased until 1812, when it amounted to little over $45,000,000.

During the war with Great Britain, 1812-15, several 6 per cent. loans were floated at an average price of 88 and the debt grew to $127,334,933. This sum, large for those days, was subsequently paid off and by 1835 the United States was debt free. Then the debt began to grow again and in 1861 it stood at $90,580,873.

National Credit Low.

At the opening of the Civil War, the treasury was depleted and the National credit was reduced to a 12 per cent. basis. Revenues dropped, being only $41,476,000 in 1861 as compared with $74,056,000 in 1856. War taxes only began to be effective by the third year of the war. Meanwhile expenses grew prodigiously. From 1856-61 they had averaged $68,000,000 per annum. In 1862 they jumped to $469,570,000; in 1863 to $718,734,000; in 1864 to $864,969,000 and in 1865 to $1,295,099,000.

The great popular war loan was the 6 per cent. five-twenty year loan of 1862, issued in denomination of $50, $100, $500 and $1000. The loan was placed directly with the people though one general agent and 2850 subagents. There was $514,771,600 placed with the people at par in currency.

The other great war loan was the 7.30 per cent. 3-year loan, issued under the acts of June 30, 1864, and March 3, 1865, of which $829,992,500 was sold at par in currency. Of this some $530,000,000 was placed immediately after the close of the war and this notwithstanding that the markets were flooded with previous government issues.

The average nominally paid during the war period was almost exactly 6 per cent. However, as payment was received in currency, the rate of interest actually paid was much higher. The average gold value of U.S. notes in 1862 was 88.3 per cent., resulting in an actual interest rate for the year of 6¾ per cent. The value of the currency dollar went as low as 38.7 per cent. in 1864, giving an interest basis of 15½ per cent. After that the currency value rose steadily and by 1878, notes and gold were practically at par.

At the close of the war, the debt reached its maximum of $2,844,649,626. As soon as the war was over reduction began and it has continued almost uninterruptedly ever since. From 1866 to 1891 there was not a year in which the ordinary receipts of the government did not largely exceed disbursements, including postal deficits, interest and pensions.

Credit Greatly Improved.

From a maximum of 15½ per cent. during the height of the war, the credit of the United States steadily improved until by 1879 it was on a 4 per cent. basis and quickly advanced in 1880 to a 3¼ per cent. basis.

In 1881 the government had the right to redeem $671,916,000 6's and 5's and a refunding bill was passed by congress. The bill was vetoed by President Hayes. Secretary of the Treasury Windom then offered to bondholders the privilege of "continuing" their bonds during the pleasure of the government, with interest at 3½ per cent. This privilege was accepted very generally, producing an annual saving of interest of $10,500,000. The income of the government was so large, however, that the Treasury began to pay off the "continued" 3½'s forthwith and by 1883 all had been cleared off. By 1893 the net debt was down to $838,969,475, or less than one-third of the maximum outstanding in 1865.

There is clearly an object-lesson for Canada in these post-war experiences of the United States. They point conclusively to lower money rates and, with wise administration, to a reduction of the national debt, all of which gives added value to the present issue of Canadian war bonds.

Smart-Woods, Limited

DIVIDEND NOTICE

A DIVIDEND of One and Three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) on the Preferred Stock of SMART-WOODS, LIMITED, has been declared for the quarter ending March 31st, 1917, payable April 2nd, 1917, to Shareholders of record, March 29th, 1917.

By order of the Board,
JOHN T. F. KEENE,
Secretary-Treasurer.
Montreal, March 20th, 1917.

The Shawinigan Water and Power Company

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) has been declared on the Common Stock of this Company for the quarter ending March 31st, payable April 10th, to shareholders of record March 29th, 1917.

By order of the Board,
JAMES WILSON,
Secretary.
Montreal, March 20th, 1917.

Laurentide Company, Limited

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of TWO AND ONE HALF per cent upon this Company's Capital Stock has been declared for the quarter ending March 31st, 1917, payable on Monday, April 2nd, 1917, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on Wednesday, the 27th March, instant.

By order of the Board.
W. F. ROBINSON,
Secretary.
Montreal, March 20th, 1917.

SUCCESS OF WAR LOAN A RELIEF FOR BUSINESS.

Continued from page 1

navigation larger quantities of this will find a market, and with the high prices prevailing there will be a lot of new money available to the farmers, particularly in Western Canada.

The Railroad Situation.

The fact that the threatened strike of railway employees in the United States did not come to pass was a relief for business in general. A tie-up in the United States would have had serious effects upon transportation in this country. As it is, there are still difficulties being encountered with regard to the movement of goods, and this is reflected upon manufacturing to some extent and to a greater degree upon wholesale and retail business.

Movement of goods, while generally satisfactory, is not quite up to expectations. A more careful buying spirit is evident on the part of the public, and this is emphasized with the average retailer who is showing care in placing his orders for stock. There can be little doubt but that the rapid advance in prices for many commodities has had the effect of checking demand.

INDIA'S FOREIGN TRADE.

Big Increase Shown During Last Nine Months of Year.

During the period from April 1 to December 31, 1916, the value of India's foreign commerce, not including treasure imports and exports, amounted to $935,162,168, an increase of $158,767,547 over the total for the 9 months ending December 31, 1915, and $122,419,536 more than the amount for the corresponding period in 1914.

AD. CLUBS MAKE AN EXPOSURE OF FORD TRACTOR CO.

Report Indicates That Investors Should go Slowly.

HENRY FORD NOT CONNECTED

Whole Scheme is Evidently an Attempt to Use Fame of Detroit Company to Boost a New and Uncertain Enterprise.

In view of the fact that inquiries have been received by THE FINANCIAL POST regarding the Ford Tractor Company, Inc., of Minneapolis, and that a warning has already been issued in these columns to investors not to go into this proposition until definite information has been made public regarding the company and its prospects, facts revealed through an investigation of the concern and its antecedents by the National Vigilance Committee of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World is of interest. This report bears out fully what has been intimated in that this company is seeking to sell stock in a proposition bearing the name of Ford on the strength of the more or less widely distributed report to the effect that Henry Ford was planning the manufacture of a general utility farm tractor.

There is no connection between this Ford Tractor Company and the Ford Motor Company of Detroit, manufacturers of the Ford automobile. Some time ago it was announced that Henry Ford & Son were working upon a tractor, and considerable publicity was given to the matter. However, the Minneapolis project is an entirely different enterprise. The name of Ford is used through the connection of Paul B. Ford, who early in 1915 was employed by the Andrews Heating Company of Minneapolis, manufacturers of heating appliances. Ford was approached by W. Baer Ewing, president of the new Tractor Company, and an agreement was entered into under which Mr. Ewing claims the right to use the name of Ford in connection with his company. Under this agreement Paul Ford receives certain definite compensation. Thus, in view of the fact that Paul B. Ford has absolutely nothing to do with the designing of the so-called Ford Tractor, which, by the way, was largely constructed by an engineer by the name of Kinkaid, the nature of the effort to secure public subscription for stock may be judged from the following statements appearing in the company's advertising:

> "Mr. Paul B. Ford, inventor and designer of the Ford Tractor, has devoted years of his life to its study."
>
> "He nurtured his idea until he found men who were willing and able to convert his idea into a reality."
>
> "He conceived the idea of a light, serviceable farm tractor."
>
> "When Paul B. Ford, of Minneapolis, gave the world the farm tractor that bears his name, he rendered a great public service to mankind."
>
> "The service that McCormick rendered when he designed the harvester has been more than equalled by Paul B. Ford."

The Company's History.

The Ford Tractor Company, organized under the laws of the State of Delaware, has an authorized capital of $10,000,000, and, according to announcements, succeeded to the business of the Ford Tractor Company, a South Dakota corporation. In the advertising president Ewing makes the explanation that the business progressed at so rapid a rate that a larger company with greater facilities was necessary. Other statements in advertisements in connection with the sale of stock are to the effect that in the first year of activity earnings were at 100 per cent. of the original invested capital, and that the stock of the company is now being offered for the purpose of raising additional funds with which to increase production.

The facts, as pointed out by the Associated Advertising Clubs, are that the first Ford Tractor Company was in the hands of a receiver at the time of the formation of the present company; the first was organized by W. Baer Ewing and the second is controlled almost entirely by him. Representatives of the Advertising Clubs, calling upon Mr. Ewing at Minneapolis, were informed that they were turning out two tractors per day, and that this number would be shortly increased to five tractors per day. About the same time statements were made in advertising that the company was working night and day producing Ford tractors, and that orders were pouring in from all sections of the United States, and even from "all sections of the world." At this time the company was not working night and day, and was producing no tractors. This statement was made on February 5th, 1917, while inquiries indicate that from the 13th of November, 1916, to the 13th of February, 1917, but one tractor was built and nine tractors partially completed. Further typical statements made in advertisements run throughout the country follow:

> "While the company has only been in the new building about one month, the demand for the Ford Tractor is so great that an extension to the factory is already being planned."
>
> "Orders on hand and orders being received daily more than exceed the present capacity, and additional factory space will be constructed as rapidly as possible."
>
> "The company is a growing concern, manufacturing a successful product, and making money to-day."
>
> "The agency organization of The Ford Tractor Company now numbers over two hundred established dealers or agents, located throughout some of the best farming country in the United States. These agents keep on hand or at a nearby farm one or more farm tractors, which they exhibit or demonstrate as often as occasion requires. . . . These dealers are today selling more tractors than the company can deliver."
>
> "Our present output capacity is twenty Ford Tractors each twenty-four hours."

The report of the Advertising Clubs' Vigilance Committee presents many other facts regarding the promotion of this company gleaned by various inquiries which not only support the conclusion which has been drawn here, but indicate that the project was launched upon little other foundation than the prospect of inducing the public to respond to the magic name of "Ford." In fact, in connection with the South Dakota Company it is stated that one item was for $10,000 deposit money received to apply on tractors to be delivered, and these tractors were never delivered to the purchasers by that company, the money evidently being spent in conducting the business.

NOVA SCOTIA TRUST TO WIDEN ITS FIELD

Eastern Company Proposes Aggressive Policy After Successful Year.

The Nova Scotia Trust Company, which has been established for five years, held its annual meeting in Halifax this week, and the shareholders were warm in their expressions of satisfaction with the financial statement presented by the managing director, R. W. Elliott. The subscribed capital of the company is $250,000, and the paid-up amounts to $190,000. The statement by Mr. Elliot showed in addition to the paid-up capital a surplus of $28,000. A noteworthy feature of the Nova Scotia Trust Company is that it has no direct liabilities to the public. Hon. O. T. Daniels, president of the company, reviewed the year's operations, expressing full satisfaction with what had been accomplished and optimism for the future. Mr. Daniels assured the shareholders that business had very materially increased during the year and that business in hand would in course of time mean enhanced profits.

The company is preparing for enlarged operations and for a greater sphere of activity. In order to assist in bringing this about, three new directors were added to the board — Hon. E. N. Rhodes, Amherst; Fred Magee, M.P.P., Westmoreland, N.B., and L. A. Lovett, K.C., Halifax. The four members re-elected are, Hon. O. T. Daniels, Halifax; George T. Douglas, Amherst; J. A. Macdonald, M. S. Clarke, W. M. Macdonald, and R. W. Elliott, Halifax.

The directors at a subsequent meeting declared a dividend of 6 per cent. on the capital stock, payable on April 15 to shareholders on record February 28. This will be the third dividend paid by the company. The company's stock has never sold at less than 110. The policy of the company is in effect to dispose of no more of its stock to present shareholders, but to sell it, when sales are decided on, to those not at present in the company in order to further distribute the holdings, and thus increase the influence of the company and make new connections. The present number of shareholders is between 200 and 300.

William Chubb, superintendent of insurance for Quebec Province, is dead, aged 39 years. He has been head of the Provincial Board of Insurance for eight years.

A Large Established Farm Mortgage Loan Company seeks additional loaning connections in Alberta and Saskatchewan.

Supervisor of Western offices will make appointments for personal interviews in February and March.

Address inquiries with full particulars to

"K. N. R., The Financial Post, Toronto, Ontario"

C. H. ROOKE, LIMITED.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 15th day of February, 1917, incorporating Francis Peart Dawson, John Edward Corcoran and William B. Horkins, students-at-law, Annie Bell, accountant, and Katherine Greenstreet, stenographer, all of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, for the following purposes, viz.: (a) To carry on the business of manufacturers, distributors and dealers in Delco-Light products, gasoline engines and devices and contrivances to convert electric energy into heat, light and other uses, and to carry on the business of furnishing, erecting and installing such products, engines, devices and contrivances, and generally to carry on the business of manufacturers' agents, and to purchase or otherwise acquire any patents, patent rights, licenses or other interests conferred in exclusive or limited right to use any invention which may seem capable of being used for the purposes of the company; (b) To amalgamate the business undertakings and good will or any part thereof heretofore carried on by C. H. Rooke and all or any of the assets thereof, and to pay for the same in cash or wholly or partly in shares of this company, and to assume any or all of the obligations and liabilities o fthe said business; (c) To purchase, lease or otherwise acquire, and to hold, exercise and enjoy, all or any of the property, franchise and good-will, rights, powers, licenses and privileges held or enjoyed by any person or firm or any company or companies carrying on a business in whole or in part similar to that of the company and to pay for such property, franchise, good-will, rights, powers, licenses and privileges wholly or partly in shares of this company, wholly or partly paid-up; (d) To carry on any other business (whether manufacturing or otherwise) which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with its business or calculated directly or indirectly to enhance the value of or render profitable any of the company's property or rights; (e) To acquire or own the whole or any part of the business, property and liabilities of any person or company carrying on any business which the company is authorized to carry on, or possessed of property suitable for the purposes of the company; (f) To take, or otherwise acquire and hold shares in any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the company or carrying on any business capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit the company; (g) To enter into any arrangement with any governments or authorities, municipal, local or otherwise, that may seem conductive to the company's objects, or any of them, and to obtain from any such authority any rights, privileges and concessions which the company may think it desirable to obtain, and to carry out, exercise and comply with or surrender any such arrangements, rights, privileges, concessions and franchises; (h) To promote any company or companies for the purpose of acquiring or taking over all or any of the property and liabilities of the company, or for any other purpose, which may seem directly or indirectly calculated to benefit the company; (i) To purchase, take on lease or in exchange, hire or otherwise acquire, any personal property and any rights or privileges which the company may think necessary or convenient for the purposes of its business and in particular any machinery, plant, stock-in-trade; (j) To draw, make, accept, endorse, execute and issue promissory notes, bills of exchange, bills of lading, warrants and other negotiable or transferable instruments; (k) To take or otherwise acquire or hold shares or debentures in any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the company, and to sell, hold, reissue, with or without guarantee, or otherwise deal with the same; (l) To sell, let, hire or otherwise deal with or dispose of the undertaking and assets of the company, or any part thereof, for such consideration as the company may think fit, and to promote any company or companies for the purpose of acquiring all or any of the property and liabilities of this company; (m) To distribute any of the property of the company among the members in specie, or to invest and deal with the moneys and assets of the company not immediately required in such manner as may from time to time be determined; (n) To pay out of the funds of the company all the expenses of or incidental to the formation, registration and advertising of the company, or in in or about the promotion of this company or the conduct of its business; (o) To adopt such means of making known the business of the company as may seem expedient, and in particular by advertising in the press, by circulars, by purchase and exhibition of works of art or interest, by publication of books and periodicals and by granting prizes, rewards and donations; (p) To sell, improve, manage, develop, exchange, lease, dispose or, turn to account or otherwise deal with all or any part of the property and rights of the company, and to construct, maintain and alter any buildings or works necessary or convenient for the purpose of the company; (q) To do all or any of the above things as principals, agents, contractors or otherwise, and either alone or in conjunction with others: (r) To do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "C. H. Rooke, Limited," with a capital stock of fifty thousand dollars, divided into 500 shares of one hundred dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario. Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 19th day of February, 1917.

THOMAS MULVEY,
Under-Secretary of State.

MONEY, BANKING AND EXCHANGE

Bank Clearings for the Dominion are Ahead of Last Year by 23.7 per cent.—In the West 37.5 per cent., and in the East 18.7 per cent.

For the week bank clearings as reported officially to the FINANCIAL POST, showed a gain over the figures for the corresponding period in 1916 of 23.7 per cent. which compares with a gain the previous week of 31.0 per cent. In the West the gain was 37.5 per cent. and in the East 18.7 per cent. London was the only city to show a decline. In the West Saskatoon showed a gain of 97.7; Regina, 81.4; Medicine Hat, 44.9; Lethbridge, 44.8; and Calgary 42.7 per cent. In the East, Sherbrooke showed a gain of 39.8; Brantford 37.6; Peterboro, 34.6 and Ottawa 33.8 per cent. For the year to date the gain was 22.6 per cent. Following are comparative figures:

WEEKLY BANK CLEARINGS.

(In comparison with same week last year)

Eastern Cities.

	March 22, 1917	Change	%
Montreal	$ 76,007,257+	$ 9,850,306	14.9
Toronto	52,931,625+	9,804,348	22.7
Ottawa	4,937,935+	1,245,725	33.8
Hamilton	4,409,414+	925,976	26.6
Quebec	3,835,033+	906,889	31.0
Halifax	2,427,174+	305,608	14.4
London	2,041,401—	4,641	0.2
St. John	1,774,053+	187,353	11.8
Brantford ..	809,676+	221,079	37.6
Peterboro	512,079+	131,717	34.6
Sherbroke ...	721,300+	208,281	39.8
Total, East..	$150,416,947+	$ 23,782,651	18.7
Kitchener ...	513,838		

Western Cities.

	March 22, 1917	Change	%
Winnipeg ...	$ 39,503,095+	$ 10,654,789	36.9
Vancouver ...	7,946,050+	1,286,333	22.3
Calgary	5,389,065+	1,610,470	42.7
Edmonton ...	2,597,559+	689,940	36.3
*Victoria	......	......	....
Regina	2,767,291+	1,227,391	81.4
Saskatoon ...	1,776,324+	—878,006	97.7
Moose Jaw ..	949,591+	134,833	16.5
F. William...	431,576+	80,506	22.9
Brandon	507,686+	35,115	7.4
Lethbridge ..	672,923+	208,204	44.8
N. Westmster	272,700+	58,741	27.4
Medicine Hat.	533,979+	165,341	44.9
Total, West..	$ 62,447,792+	$ 17,039,669	37.5
Grand total..	$212,864,739+	$ 40,822,320	22.7
Year to date	$2,483,849,270+	$458,113,320	22.6

*Returns not received at time of going to press.

U.S. BANK CLEARINGS.

Bank clearings in the United States for the week ending March 15 aggregate $5,387,275,000, against $5,730,408,000 last week and $4,632,584,000 in this week last year, an increase of 16.3 per cent. Following are the returns for this week and last, with percentages of change shown this week as compared with this week last year:

(000's omitted)

	March 15	I. or D.	March 8
New York	$3,108,924	I 9.6	$3,258,506
Chicago	483,200	I 24.7	563,440
Philadelphia . ..	306,278	I 39.5	356,833
Boston	212,061	D .3	215,605
St. Louis	137,031	I 47.6	138,674
Kansas City	127,162	I 52.7	131,482
San Francisco ..	80,154	I 30.5	88,035
Pittsburgh	76,196	I 29.4	81,548
Cleveland	59,830	I 55.1	58,603
Detroit	49,940	I 25.4	49,228
Baltimore	38,919	I 3.0	43,346
Cincinnati	36,941	I 11.9	40,534
Minneapolis	29,005	I 16.1	30,651
New Orleans	31,969	I 40.1	31,349
Los Angeles	30,214	I 20.1	32,936
Omaha	37,306	I 46.5	45,498
Milwaukee	25,644	I 24.2	24,877
Atlanta	24,340	I 44.2	23,160
Louisville	20,468	I 9.9	21,118
Richmond	21,128	I 45.8	22,350
Buffalo	15,975	I 19.8	17,310
Seattle	19,496	I 17.7	18,164
St. Paul	15,162	I 7.5	14,260

MONEY.

Call money in London is reported this week as steady at from 4 per cent. to 4¼ per cent. The New York rate is also unchanged at 2¼ per cent. to 2½ per cent. The proximity of an actual declaration of war with Germany is regarded as likely to cause money rates in the United States to stiffen. Meantime the recent action of the Federal Reserve Board in waiving all objections to investment in foreign government securities will be another factor towards strengthening rates.

EXCHANGE.

Demand sterling has shown strength this week advancing to 4.75 9-16. The shipping situation has improved appreciably and this has had its influence on the exchange rate. Cables are unchanged at 4.75 7-16.

Francs have been steady and a trifle stronger. Demand has moved up from 5.84⅝ to 5.84¾ and cables from 5.83¾ to 5.83⅞.

Marks have also been slightly firmer. Opening at 69 1-16 for demand and 69⅛ for cables, these exchanges have advanced to 69⅛ and 69 3-16.

The lire opened at 7.84 and 7.83 for demand and cables respectively, advanced during the week to 7.76 and 7.75 and then fell back yesterday to 7.80 and 7.79.

Roubles opened at 28.40 for demand; 28.50 for cables and yesterday were quoted at 28.55 and 28.65.

New York funds opened the week at 5-16 premium and later rose as high as 9-16 premium but yesterday were off to ⅜ premium. The shipping situation, as affecting the export of Canadian products, is better and there is the anticipated effect of the sale of war bonds in the United States on exchange. Both these conditions should have a beneficial effect.

IMPERIAL BANK.

Ralph Ramsey, accountant at the Toronto head office branch of the Imperial Bank, has been transferred to the branch at Almonte, Ont., as manager.

BANK OF COMMERCE.

H. H. Hammer, who last fall became manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, at Vegreville, in succession to R. W. Winfield, has resigned his position. Mr. Hammer's successor is J. C. Riddell, formerly of the Hafford, Sask., branch.

NOVA SCOTIA.

S. S. Sterns, manager of the Bank of Nova Scotia at Saskatoon, has enlisted as a private, and will proceed overseas shortly.

NATIONAL CITY.

E. P. Courier, secretary to Frank A. Vanderlip, president of the National City Bank, of New York, will resign on April 1, to become a partner in the stock exchange firm of Montgomery, Clothier & Tyler.

WEYBURN SECURITY.

Charles A. Johnson, who for the past few years occupied the position of manager of the Weyburn Security Bank at Weyburn, has decided to resign, having been offered the position of general manager of a banking and trust corporation recently organized in Montana. Mr. Johnson has been connected with the bank for the past eleven years, having joined that institution in May, 1906, when he came from Washington to assume the management of the branch at Midale. He was transferred to the head office of the bank in 1912, and was later elected a director. Prior to joining the Weyburn Bank, Mr. Johnson was for some years assistant cashier of the Citizens State Bank at White Rock, S.D., moving west to Conconalty, Washington, where he was also connected with banking businesses.

IMPERIAL.

J. M. Walton, of Aurora, who did business as a private banker as J. M. Walton & Company, recently sold the goodwill of his business and the premises to the Imperial Bank of Canada, who takes possession on April 2.

BANK OF MONTREAL.

J. M. Willis, manager of the Bank of Montreal at Aurora, is retiring after forty years' service with the Bank.

NEW BANK BRANCHES.

During February, according to Houston's Bank Directory, the Canadian chartered banks opened nineteen new branches, nine of which were sub branches, and closed two. Of the branches opened, seven were by the Merchants, three being situated in the Province of Ontario, two in Saskatchewan, and one each in Alberta and Nova Scotia. The Nationale opened four in Quebec; Commerce, two, one each in Ontario and British Columbia; Union, one in Alberta; Northern Crown, two, one each in Saskatchewan and Manitoba; Royal, one in Puerto Plata, Dominican Republic, W. I.; Standard, one in Ontario, and Nova Scotia one in Ontario. Of the branches closed, one was a sub branch by the Union in Quebec, the Royal closing a branch at Vancouver. Following is a list of the branches opened and closed, together with the names of the managers of the various branches opened:—

OPENED.

Merchants—*Breslau, Ont., sub. to Kitchener; Irma, Alta., W. H. Madden, acting manager; *Manitowaning, Ont., sub. to Little Current; Meacham, Sask., C. O. Heming, pro. manager; *Mimico, Ont., sub. to Parkdale; *Senlac, Sask., sub. to Unity; Sydney, N.S., D. J. O'Connell, manager.

Commerce—*Cobble Hill, B.C., sub. to Duncan; Toronto, Ont., Balmy Beach, J. S. Greenshields, manager.

Union—Elnora, Alta., B. O. Morrow, acting manager.

Northern Crown—*Kenaston, Sask., sub. to Hanley; Steinbach, Man., J. M. R. Holst, manager.

Royal—Puerto Plata, Dominican Republic, W.I.

Nationale—*Riviere Bois Claire, Que., sub. collections to Deschaillons; *St. Anne de Bellevue, Que., sub, collections to Vaudreuil Station; *St. Jean Chrysostome, Que., sub. collections to St. Romuald; Sherbrooke, Que., W. Ste. Marie, pro. manager.

Nova Scotia—Woodbridge, Ont., E. G. Farr, manager.

Standard — Schumacher, Ont., R. C. Brown, acting manager.

CLOSED.

Union—*Plaisance, Que.

Royal—Vancouver, Broadway East.

*Sub-branches.

As indicated by the following, the number of branches in the Dominion at the end of February, totalled 3,337, which compares with 3,320 branches at the end of January:—

In Canada		3,227
Ontario	1,164	
Quebec	793	
Nova Scotia	112	
New Brunswick	82	
Prince Edward Island	17	
Manitoba	201	
Alberta	252	
Saskatchewan	418	
British Columbia	185	
Yukon	3	
In Newfoundland		27
Elsewhere		83
Total		3,337

The table following gives the monthly changes for the past three years and for the first two months of the present year:—

	1917		1916		1915		1914	
	Op.	Cl.	*Op.	Cl.	Op.	Cl.	Op.	Cl.
Jan.	19	6	16	14	6	9	16	6
Feb.	19	2	10	12	12	9	18	6
March	..	..	11	12	23	10	25	5
April	..	..	3	9	10	7	20	9
May	..	..	16	8	19	13	51	13
June	..	..	9	8	28	18	33	11
July	..	..	13	3	9	6	11	2
Aug.	..	..	10	5	9	6	13	8
Sept.	..	..	6	6	23	11	10	9
Oct.	..	..	30	11	6	7	15	11
Nov.	..	..	24	23	10	14	5	16
Dec.	..	..	13	3	15	24	20	23
Total	28	8	161	114	169	134	237	119

*Op.—Opened; Cl.—Closed.

U. S. GOLD SUPPLY.

Federal Reserve Board Report Shows Strengthening of Reserves.

The Federal Reserve Board in its weekly statement shows a notable strengthening of the gold and cash reserves through increased deposits of member banks and liquidation of commercial and bank bills. About $11,000,000 of gold was transferred to agents as cover for additional issues of notes. The volume of notes in actual circulation, as reported by the banks, shows an even larger increase, the banks apparently having paid out during the week notes in exchange for gold.

For the last four weeks the banks have gained about $50,000,000 of gold and nearly $10,000,000 of other money while the agents during the same period increased their gold holdings by about $40,000,000. The total cash resources of the system stand now at $885,606,000, compared with $757,111,000 at the opening of the year, marking an increase of about 17 per cent. during the last ten weeks.

Discounted paper on hand decreased $340,000 for the week. Of the total given, 4,006,000, as against $3,621,000 of the week before, is represented by member banks' collateral notes, over one-half of which are held at present by the Cleveland and Chicago banks. Acceptances on hand show a decrease of about $5,200,000, all the banks except Boston and Minneapolis reporting smaller holdings than the week before. Transactions in United States bonds are shown for three banks, resulting in an increase of $476,000 in the total held. No change appears in the amount of Treasury notes on hand.

All the banks except Cleveland report either unchanged or smaller totals of warrants held. Total earning assets decreased about $5,000,000, and constitute at present 344 per cent. of the combined paid-in capital of the banks, compared with 353 per cent. the week before. Of the total, 56.4 per cent. is represented by acceptances, 15.1 per cent. by United States bonds, 10.1 per cent. by Treasury notes, 9.6 per cent. by discounts and 8.8 per cent. by warrants.

SPECULATION IN ROUBLES.

Russian Money Normally Worth $51,450, Can be Held on Option for $510

The present abnormal situation in the exchange market is illustrated in the speculative opportunity in options, as, for instance, in Russian roubles. The New York Sun points out that a speculator by paying $510 cash may secure the right, good until the end of the year, to buy Russian roubles, 100,000 for $31,000. The abnormal value of 100,000 roubles is $51,450, while to-day's value is about $28,000, so that if issued advanced 35 cents the buyer of the option would gain $4,000; if 40 cents, $9,000, etc., while the loss is limited to the amount of the option, $510. Similar transactions may be done in Italian lire and German marks. Foreign exchange rates on New York basis have fallen below their par value from 4 to 40 per cent.

HARROD'S YEAR.

Big English Store Showed Big Increase in Profits.

The figures contained in Harrod's report do not suggest any particular attempt at economy among that section of the shopping public that patronizes this great store. For the year ended January 31, 1917, the gross profit on trading was £855,965, as compared with £771,402 in the previous year. At the same time, salaries, wages, etc., cost some £35,000 more, and most other items of expense rose appreciably, but there remains a net profit of £235,046, which compares with the previous year's figure of £202,884.

Banking Accounts of Partners, Societies, etc.

Partners in business, Husbands and Wives, Societies, Clubs or Joint Treasurers of a Trust Fund will find a Joint Savings Account in the Bank of Toronto a very great convenience. With an account of this nature, either party may deposit or withdraw money. Interest is paid on balances.

A Joint Account is particularly convenient in household management.

THE BANK OF TORONTO

INCORPORATED 1855

Head Office - - TORONTO, CANADA

Paid-Up Capital - $5,000,000 Reserve Funds - - $6,508,000

DIRECTORS.

W. G. Gooderham, President.

J. Henderson, Vice-President.

William Stone, John Macdonald, Lt.-Col. A. E. Gooderham, A. H. Campbell, Brig.-Gen. F. S. Meighen, J. L. Englehart, Wm. I. Gear, Paul J. Myler. Thos. F. How, General Manager. John R. Lamb, Supt. of Branches. T. A. Bird, Chief Inspector.

Bankers.—NEW YORK—National Bank of Commerce. CHICAGO—First National Bank. LONDON, ENG.—London City and Midland Bank, Limited.

THE HOME BANK OF CANADA

ORIGINAL CHARTER 1854

BRANCHES AND CONNECTIONS THROUGHOUT CANADA.

HEAD OFFICE AND NINE BRANCHES IN TORONTO

8-10 King St. West, Head Office and Toronto Branch.

78 Church Street
Cor. Queen West and Bathurst
Cor. Queen East and Ontario.
1220 Yonge St. Subway. Cor. Alcorn Ave.
Cor. Bloor West and Bathurst.
236 Broadview, Cor. Wilton Ave.
1871 Dundas St., Cor. High Park Ave.
Exhibition Camp, Exhibition Park.

THE STANDARD BANK OF CANADA

ESTD 1873

HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT AT ALL BRANCHES

J. P. BICKELL & CO.

STANDARD BANK BUILDING, TORONTO, CANADA

MEMBERS OF THE CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE, NEW YORK COTTON EXCHANGE, NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE, STANDARD STOCK AND MINING EXCHANGE.

Wheat, Grain, Provisions, Cotton, New York Stocks, Bonds, Canadian Securities
Cobalt and Porcupine Mining Stocks
BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Private Wires. All Exchanges. Direct private wire to New York Curb.
Market Letter Mailed Free on Request.

Investors' Information Bureau

Any subscriber to The Post may write the Investors' Information Bureau for special information on any Canadian security, or other financial matter in which he may be interested. Inquiries are treated confidentially, and answered by mail.

This service is free to subscribers, but inquirers should enclose stamp reply.

H. O'HARA & CO.

Members Toronto Stock Exchange

Stocks and Bonds dealt in on all Exchanges. Municipal, School District, Rural Telephone, etc., Bonds always on hand for investment. Write for particulars and list of offerings.

Royal Bank Building, Toronto

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Statement to the Dominion Government (Condensed) Showing Condition of the Bank on February 28, 1917.

LIABILITIES.	
Capital Paid Up	$ 12,911,700.00
Reserve Fund	13,471,700.00
Undivided Profits	852,340.28
Dividend No. 118, payable March 1, 1917	387,351.00
Notes in Circulation	19,342,500.40
Deposits	224,878,552.40
Due to other Banks	9,748,818.27
Bills Payable (Acceptances by London Branch)........	1,062,254.50
Acceptances under Letters of Credit	864,787.40
	$234,620,010.34
ASSETS.	
Cash on Hand and in Banks	$ 57,060,393.04
Deposit in the Central Gold Reserves	6,900,000.00
Government and Municipal Securities	30,488,431.56
Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks........	14,517,114.39
Call Loans in Canada	13,139,244.57
Call Loans elsewhere than in Canada	11,714,626.53
Deposit with Dominion Government for Security of Note Circulation	700,240.00
	$134,520,650.00
Loans and Discounts	141,532,880.31
Liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit as per contra	864,787.40
Bank Premises	6,127,460.13
Real Estate, other than Bank Premises	1,575,232.36
	$234,620,016.34

PROBLEMS OF SHIPBUILDING

MATERIALS THE GREAT PROBLEM IN SHIPBUILDING

Can Canadian Steel Plants Furnish the Plates?

A SHIPBUILDERS' VIEWS

Doesn't Like the Prospect of Depending Upon the United States, Which is Situation Now.

The prospect of a great shipbuilding industry being developed in Canada has excited the greatest interest in commercial and financial circles, but the interest has not been confined to those circles by any means. It is recognized on all sides that shipbuilding on a large scale would be a tremendous factor in maintaining the high level of prosperity that has been brought about by the development of the shell and munition industry in this country. Satisfaction at the present activity in commercial circles has been tempered by the fear that just as soon as the war was over, this prosperity and activity would cease, and bring about great business dislocation and perhaps depression. The creation of a shipbuilding industry would, it is believed, counteract the effect of the cessation of the shell manufacturing industry, and would afford employment to the large army of mechanics who have become skilled in the handling of tools since the necessities of war opened up new avenues of employment to them.

While shipbuilding is somewhat different work from the manufacture of shells, the adaptability of Canadian workmen is such that before long these men would be quite at home in their new work.

Material Big Problem.

"The big problem," said a man who has been building ships in Canada for years, to the FINANCIAL POST, "is not shipyards, nor is it men. It is MATERIALS. Where are we going to get our materials? Has Canada the necessary ores? Are the mines developed? Can the Canadian steel mills roll the plates?

"In the past, and at the present time," said this shipbuilder, "Canada has imported all the plates used in shipbuilding, and lately it has been found very difficult to get the necessary supplies. It is all right to talk about building up a great shipbuilding industry in Canada, and I believe that it can be done, but our steel mills should rise to the situation and do their part. If they have the ores, have they the equipment for rolling the plates? In short, can we be assured of adequate supplies if we decide to engage in shipbuilding on a large scale?"

The shipbuilder in question pointed out to the POST that there was a great agitation now going on in the United States for the creation of a merchant marine, and no doubt there would be some measure of aid given the industry by their Government. That would mean great activity in the business of building ships by the United States yards for United States interests. Then, the United States builders would also have a great deal of business for foreign countries, and the tendency of the United States steel concerns would be to give their own builders the preference. If there was any waiting to be done, the Canadian buyers would do it.

"If Canada has the ores and the mills, let us develop the industry in all its stages, and get the full benefit of it. I believe," he said, "that the Government should at once look into this phase of the situation, and be ready to advise the prospective shipbuilders as to what they may expect in the shape of supplies.

Agrees With Mr. Clergue.

"I read the interview with Mr. Clergue, published in the FINANCIAL POST, with a great deal of interest, and am inclined to agree with him that Government aid will be necessary in the early stages of the industry. Canada would, however, get it back many different ways. The problem of the employment of thousands of the men who have been trained in munitions factories would be solved to a large extent, because there is no doubt that there will be a tremendous demand for tonnage for a long time. It will take years to replace the ships that have been destroyed. Ensure us the necessary materials, and all will be well."

Orders 150 Drifters.

While the announcements that have been made as to the part to be played by the British and Canadian Governments in the encouragement of the shipbuilding industry in Canada, are necessarily somewhat vague, the FINANCIAL POST understands that the duties of J. W. Norcross, of the Canada Steamship Lines, Limited, will be confined to the purchase of vessels for the Admiralty. He will act under the authority of the Canadian Naval Service Department. Already contracts have been awarded by Mr. Norcross for about one hundred and fifty drifters, which are about one hundred and fifty feet long. They will be built principally of wood. Vessels of larger type will also be built, and are even now being built in Canada for the Admiralty.

The merchant shipping contracts will, as the FINANCIAL POST understands the situation, be under the control of James J. Esplen, who has been sent out from England by the Shipping Controller to take charge of the matter. Canada can get as many contracts as she can take care of, and in addition to the yards already established, there will be business for more. Several new companies have already obtained charters and are preparing to get established in business.

If the Government and the industrial bodies grapple with the situation promptly, a great permanent industry, the beneficial effect of which will be felt in all channels of trade, commerce and finance, will be developed. The prospect will be of great interest to the holders of the securities of steel companies, as a new market for the products of these companies will thereby be assured.

PRUDENTIAL TRUST CO. SHOWED LOWER PROFITS

Net Earnings After Cost of Management, $4,849.47, As Compared With Over $11,000 Last Year.

The financial statement presented at the annual meeting of the Prudential Trust Company, was a rather disappointing document. The net profits for the year after the cost of management were only $4,849.47, as compared with $11,198.40 the previous year. The company began its business at a rather unfortunate time, and before it could get well established the war came on. The West did not live up to its advance notices, and the company had to foreclose on certain properties and take them over. However a conservative policy has now been adopted, everything having been written off where there is the slightest possibility of loss. The company had to dip into its contingent reserve, which has been been reduced from $44,248.87, the figure at which it stood last year, to $40,223.78. The amount drawn from the contingent reserve is therefore, almost as much as the profit shown. Last year's financial statement also showed that the reserve account had been encroached upon, to the extent of about $43,000.

The authorized capital stock of the company is $1,475,000 preferred, and $25,000 common. The common was, however, called in and exchanged for preferred, all but about 10 per cent. of the common shareholders agreeing to the change. The company paid a 7 per cent. dividend on the preferred for 1913, the first year of its existence and paid 3½ per cent. for the half year of 1914, but has paid nothing since. There was considerable discussion at the meeting, some of the shareholders frankly expressing their dissatisfaction with the way things had gone.

B. Hal Brown, the president and general manager, read a long report dealing specifically with the matters under criticism, and pointed out that a conservative policy of writing off had been adopted. He looked forward to better results in the near future.

Mortgages held by the company total $206,616.02, as compared with $258,185. In the previous year, the item of estates under administration by the company has dropped from $1,657,809.91 to $1,338,906.54. Loans on security of stocks and bonds also show a big drop. This item stood at $896,396.23 at the end of 1915, it is $626,902.57 in the statement for the past year.

CANADA'S MILLS ABLE TO FURNISH SHIPS' PLATES

Ore Deposits at Wabana Adequate for New Industry.

CONSIDERABLE EXPORTED

Electric Furnace Will Make it Possible to Utilize Large Low Grade Ore Deposits of Canada.

(By Capt. James G. Ross, Consulting Mining Engineer, of the Milton-Hersey Co., Limited.)

Can Canada furnish the materials for the building up of a great shipbuilding industry in Canada, you ask? Well, that is a rather broad and comprehensive question, and can scarcely be answered by a plain yes or no. At the present time the extensive steel and iron industry in this country is mainly dependent upon ores imported from the United States and Newfoundland. The Nova Scotia Steel Company and the Dominion Iron and Steel Company both own extensive deposits on Bell Island, Newfoundland, and for all practical purposes they are in just as good position as if these deposits were on Canadian soil. Probably they will be in Canadian territory before long, as a union of Newfoundland with Canada is one of the more than probabilities of the near future. These deposits are situated in comparatively close proximity to the coal mines of the companies, and can be mined to great advantage. Even at the present time a considerable quantity of ore is exported by both companies, and particularly by the Nova Scotia Steel Co. to Europe. With the encouragement that the inauguration of a shipbuilding industry would give, there would seem to be no reason to doubt that these two great Canadian companies would extend their operations, and utilize their own deposits in connection with this industry. The Nova Scotia Steel Company produces about 600,000 tons of ore annually, and figured on that basis, Prof. Eckel, a noted expert, estimates that they have enough reserve of ore to last them for 3300 years.

The Dominion Iron and Steel Company produce about 850,000 tons of ore each year.

Could Enlarge Plants

As pointed out by Mr. Whitton, in his paper before the Canadian Mining Institute, at the last annual meeting of the Institute, their cost of transportation compares favorably with that of the big steel industries in the United States. A high grade of pig iron for basic steel is manufactured by both these companies. Two-thirds of the ore mined at the present time, however, is exported. If the companies had enough business at home, they would, of course give it the preference. If there was a market for their ore in the shape of ships' plates no doubt they would roll ships' plates. These companies, as pointed out by Mr. Whitton, should be able to expand their plants, so as to increase the variety and tonnage of iron and steel products for export, and their low cost of production should enable them to compete in the export markets with the largest producers in the United States and Germany.

I agree with Mr. Whitton that there is no reason why these two steel companies and the Algoma Steel Corporation should not be able to turn out all the steel ship plates that the shipbuilders in Canada might require. In fact, at the recent meeting of the Canadian Mining Institute, you may recall that the manager of the Algoma Steel Corporation, stated that he expected to be turning our 24 inch structural steel before long. The Algoma Corporation import fully eighty per cent. of the ore that they use, but notwithstanding this fact they have been able to manufacture steel rails and other products quite extensively in the United States.

Canada's Ore Deposits

While Canadian steel makers have depended very largely upon the ores of Newfoundland and the United States, still there are several important iron ore deposits, that have contributed considerable outputs in the past, and there are numerous occurrences of low grade ores which in the future, may constitute valuable sources of supply for this metal.

With regard to Canada's known reserves of ore, an estimate of iron ore deposits, upon which more or less work has been done, shows total known available reserves of about 200,000,000 tons. The great bulk of these ores however, consists of low grade magnetites, and siderites requiring concentration, or desulphurization.

The actual ore production in Canada has averaged less than 400,000 tons per annum, much of which has found a market in the United States. The blast furnace capacity in Canada is about 1,500,000 tons per annum, whereas actual production has exceeded 1,000,000 tons in two years only. In 1913, Canada consumed over $3,000,000 tons of iron and steel goods of all kinds.

At the present time siderite ore is being produced in considerable quantities at the Magpie mine at Michipicoten.

Electric Furnace Big Factor

The electric furnace is likely to be a very important factor in the utilization of these low grade ores in the future. It has been quite generally used in connection with munition work the past year, and has been a great success. Cheap power, is however, essential to its advantageous operation.

The following figures taken from the report of the Department of Mines, just issued, will no doubt be of interest to your readers:

Mining operations have been confined to the Helen and Magpie mines ofthe Algoma Steel Corporation in the Michipicoten district of Ontario, together with a small production of ilmenite at Ivry-on-the-Lake, Quebec, by the Manitou Iron Mining Co. There was also a shipment of concentrates from the concentrator at Trenton, Ont., produced in previous years from ores derived from the Bessemer and Childs mines in Hastings County.

The total shipments in 1916 were 329,600 short tons valued at $814,044, as compared with 398,112 tons valued at $774,427 shipped in 1915. The 1916 shipment included 109,965 tons of Helen ore, part of which was sent to Magpie for roasting, 210,522 tons of roasted siderite from Magpie, 15,904 tons of magnetite concentrates and 3,209 tons of ilmenite. The shipments in 1915 included 205,989 tons of hematite, 132,906 tons of roasted siderite and 59,217 tons of magnetite (including some ores with an admixture of hematite).

In the Great Lakes area the ore prices for 1916 were Old Range Bessemer, $4.45 per gross ton; Mesabi Bessemer, $4.20; Old Range Non-Bessemer, $3.70, and Mesabi Non-Bessemer, $3.55, an increase of 75 cents over 1915 prices. The 1917 quotations al-

Continued on page 16.

CANADIAN GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY

LIMITED

DIRECTORS

W. R. BROCK, Hon. President and Chairman of the Board.
LT.-COL. THE HON. FREDERIC NICHOLLS, President.
W. D. MATTHEWS, Vice-President.
A. E. DYMENT, Vice-President.
SIR WILLIAM MORTIMER CLARK, LL.D., K.C.
H. C. COX
SIR RODOLPHE FORGET
COL. THE HON. SIR J. S. HENDRIE, C.V.O.
SIR HERBERT HOLT
SIR WILLIAM MACKENZIE
F. G. OSLER
J. K. L. ROSS

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

Submitted to the Shareholders at the Annual General Meeting of the Company in Toronto, on Wednesday, March 21st, 1917

Your Directors submit herewith the Balance Sheet of the Company as upon the 31st day of December, 1916, also Statement of Profit and Loss for the year, and Certificate of Messrs. Price, Waterhouse & Company, Chartered Accountants.

An examination of the Statement of Profit and Loss will show that a gross profit of $2,225,912.19 was earned, which is in excess of any previous year in the history of the Company. The sum of $408,887.73 has been reserved for depreciation of buildings, machinery and patterns, and in addition a further sum of $631,603.50 has been reserved for the amortization of munitions plants and equipment, leaving a net profit of $1,185,420.96. From this amount the sum of $779,843.90 has been paid in dividends, leaving a surplus for the year of $405,577.06. This surplus added to last year's balance at the credit of Profit and Loss Account makes a total at the credit of that account of $1,112,696.09. From this total the sum of $500,000.00 has been transferred to Reserve, bringing the amount to the credit of Reserve Account to $3,500,000.00 and leaving a balance of $612,696.09 to the credit of Profit and Loss.

Your Directors are pleased to be able to report that during the year the mortgage indebtedness on properties purchased has been reduced from $1,367,751.25 to the sum of $413,813.90 thus reducing our fixed charges to a nominal amount. Our total Liquid Assets, including Cash on Hand, Accounts Receivable, Inventory and Investments, amount to $8,340,013.79 and a reference to our Balance Sheet will show that our Reserve for Depreciation now amounts to $2,920,948.07, and our Surplus, including Reserve Account and the balance at the credit of Profit and Loss, to $4,112,696.09.

Following the usual policy of the Company our Inventory has been taken at or below cost, and sufficient allowance has been made in respect to any goods considered to be either obsolete or not readily saleable.

It will also be noticed that the item of Patents, Contracts and Good Will is carried in our Assets at the nominal sum of $1.00.

Our sales of machinery and supplies show a very gratifying increase over the preceding year, and from present indications the situation should continue to improve. At the present time there are approximately five thousand employees on the Pay Rolls of the Company at its various plants and offices, but the scarcity of labour is our principal difficulty in the way of further increasing production.

The detachment of twenty-five electrical and mechanical engineers contributed by the Company for service during the continuance of the war has been, and will be, continuously maintained, and in addition thereto generous contributions have been made to the Canadian Patriotic Fund, Red Cross Society, and other deserving war time funds, and recently a sum of $500,000.00 has been invested in the Canadian War Loan.

Immediately after the outbreak of war all branches of business suffered so materially that your Directors were confronted with two alternatives:—either to discharge a large proportion of the staff, or to retain as many as possible in the employment of the Company, the staff themselves co-operating by accepting a reduction of 20% on their salaries until such time as conditions improved. Since that date the Company has experienced the benefit of improved business, and therefore has repaid to those still in the employ of the Company the total amount deducted during the time the reduction was in force, the sum involved amounting to $130,000.00.

Your Directors desire to express their great regret at the death of the late Honourable J. K. Kerr, K.C., a Vice-President of the Company. The late Senator Kerr was a charter member of the Company, having been one of its original Directors, and had rendered valuable services to the Company for over twenty-five years.

The vacant Vice-Presidency has been filled by the election of Mr. A. E. Dyment to that office.

FREDERIC NICHOLLS,
President.

CANADIAN GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY, LIMITED

AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET, 31st DECEMBER, 1916

ASSETS

CAPITAL ASSETS—		
Land, Buildings, etc., at Toronto, Peterboro, Bridgeburg, Stratford, Montreal, Branch Offices, and Power Plant at Nassau		$ 6,372,559.68
Machinery and Tools		4,168,648.40
Patterns and Drawings		733,990.69
Patents, Contracts and Goodwill		1.00
Total Capital Assets		$11,275,199.77
CURRENT ASSETS—		
Inventory of Raw Material, Supplies, Work in Progress and Finished Materials, including expenditures on Contracts (less collections on account)	$4,079,455.21	
Accounts Receivable (less reserve for doubtful debts)	3,487,103.64	
Investments	165,277.24	
Cash on hand and in Banks.	549,798.76	
Prepaid Insurance Premiums, etc.	58,378.94	
Total Current Assets		8,340,013.79
		$19,615,213.56

LIABILITIES

CAPITAL STOCK—		
Common—Authorized	$10,000,000.00	
Issued		$8,000,000.00
Preferred—Authorized and Issued		2,000,000.00
		$10,000,000.00
MORTGAGE OBLIGATIONS ON PROPERTIES PURCHASED		413,813.90
WAR TAX AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES		480,221.82
CURRENT ACCOUNTS PAYABLE		1,467,533.68
DIVIDEND ON COMMON STOCK, paid 1st January, 1917		220,000.00
RESERVE FOR DEPRECIATION		2,920,948.07
SURPLUS, per Account Annexed—Reserve	$3,500,000.00	
Profit and Loss Balance	612,696.09	
		4,112,696.09
		$19,615,213.56

We have audited the above Balance Sheet, and certify that it is properly drawn up, and in our opinion shows the true financial position of the Company, on 31st December, 1916.

PRICE, WATERHOUSE & CO., Chartered Accountants.

CONSOLIDATED SURPLUS ACCOUNT

Profit for the year ended 31st December, 1916, before providing for Depreciation		$2,225,912.19
Less—		
Reserved for Depreciation of Permanent Plants	$408,887.73	
Reserved for amortization of Munitions Plants and Equipment	631,603.50	
		1,040,491.23
Net Profit for the Year		$1,185,420.96
Less—Dividends Paid		779,843.90
Surplus for the Year		$ 405,577.06
Add—		
Undivided Profits as at 31st December, 1915		707,119.03
		$1,112,696.09
Deduct—		
Amount transferred to Reserve		500,000.00
Balance at Credit of Profit and Loss Account		$ 612,696.09
Reserve, after including the above amount of $500,000.00		3,500,000.00
Surplus per Balance Sheet		$4,112,696.09

THE FINANCIAL POST OF CANADA

President, - - - - JOHN BAYNE MACLEAN
Vice-President - - - - - - H. T. HUNTER
Manager - - - - - - - - R. G. DINGMAN

A weekly newspaper, presenting in a popular manner reliable information respecting investments and financial affairs in Canada.

No paid advertising, other than annual reports or official notices of corporations, will be inserted in the news columns unless marked "Advertisements."

Advertising matter is investigated before publication, and none of known questionable character is accepted. Acceptance of advertising will not deter the editorial department from making such comments as the situation may demand.

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March 24, 1917.

THAT EMPIRE FARM SCHEME.

WHILE we still refrain from direct condemnation of the Empire Farm Scheme of Moreton Frewen, Wilson Fox, Mr. Bigland, M.P., and others, by which two hundred million acres of Canadian land are to be made to blossom as the rose and to pour forth milk and honey to pay off the Empire's war debt, we cannot refrain from recalling the Louisiana bubble and the inflated plans of the early French promoters who planned great things for the new world. Let us hope that Canada will continue to bear her full part in men and money for the prosecution of the campaign and that in no way will she slight her obligations for the future, but at the same time let us be assured of sound business principles and true empire service behind a scheme in which we are asked to stake so much. We are not satisfied on either of these points. For example, Moreton Frewen, the father of the scheme, talks of the twenty million acres granted to United States settlers in the Canadian North-West, which will in a few years be worth £20 per acre. On this basis, he figures that the Government of Canada has given to United States immigrants property to the potential value of 400 million pounds sterling; this leakage he wants to stop. Evidently the idea is that the £20 per acre should go to the British Treasury.

If Mr. Frewen has not better understanding of the needs and conditions of Canada than displayed in this airy theorising, we do not put much faith in his scheme. No land in a new country ever got to be worth $100 per acre without the bulk of that amount in development or improvement being put into it, or into land adjacent. If Canada or the Empire is to wait until that time, slow indeed will be our settlement. If it is the idea that by this Farm scheme the land can be improved to that extent and then sold, we will venture the opinion that the investment will represent a considerable portion of the selling price and that it will not be as cheaply and efficiently done by expert developers as by the practical settlers who are doing it for themselves. The populating of Western Canada has been largely the result of our immigration policy which has placed all settlers on an equal footing, and we doubt the advisability of changing it at this time. Besides, even though the Empire scheme lived up to the roseate forecasts, is Canada to supply the land and then see the £20 per acre go direct to England when we will be having our own problems in meeting our war debts? We don't think so.

STOCK EXCHANGE "NEWS."

ONE day this week there was a celebration in an Ontario city on the report that the Kaiser had received his just deserts. Other cities were little less pleased with the "news." But—it was only a stock market report. Such unfounded announcements through the medium of the stock exchange are frequent, but probably not so frequent as the public is led to believe, because the stock exchange, on account of its errors in this connection, is often blamed for the sins of others. Even so, it remains that there are at times reports emanating from sources connected with the exchange which are untrue. The exchange itself is not to blame for these; they are usually the work of shyster brokers who may not be members of the exchange at all. But the harm comes to the exchange and to legitimate trading. To those who do not know the machinery of the market, it appears that the exchange is a place where false news is created and that all stock trading is wild speculation. Nothing could be further from the case. Rumors receive little attention from reliable traders unless there is some foundation for them. The point is that every effort should be made on the part of exchange members to prevent news from circulating until there is some reason to believe that it is reliable. Wild reports circulated to create a public sensation cannot but reflect unfavorably upon a great and important institution of modern business.

THE PRICE OF NICKEL.

THERE is an agitation to increase the price of nickel. Such a course is no doubt warranted by the increased demand for the metal. However, there are times and conditions when the rule of supply and demand proves the exception. Such a time is when a nation is fighting for its existence, and may be in a position to control the supply. American shareholders of the International Nickel Company are asking for more profits. We believe in the right of the company to advance its prices. At the same time it should not be forgotten that the nickel is a Canadian product and that it is being used largely in the cause of the Empire and her Allies. Already public opinion has been aroused to the extent that after a strong agitation it was considered advisable to erect a refinery in Canada. An advance of prices under such conditions as now prevail might result in again arousing public opinion to the extent where even more drastic steps might be considered advisable by the political interests.

ORGANIZATION FOR WAR.

A VERY striking article by Professor Stephen Leacock, published by the National Service Board, has been distributed throughout the country. It deals with the need for economy and for proper organization of all man-power and national resources. He outlines the gravity of the situation and contends that, in order to do our share to win the war, we in Canada must be prepared to conduct it with the full strength that we have. This would mean "that every part of the fighting power, the labor and the resources of the country were being used towards a single end. Each man would either be fighting or engaged in providing materials of war, food, clothes and transport for those that were fighting." . . "In place of this," he continues, "look about us. Thousands, tens of thousands, millions of our men, women and children are engaged in silly and idle services or in production that is for mere luxuries and comfort. . . . Such people, though they work fourteen hours a day, are but mere drones in the hive as far as the work is concerned. Every crippled soldier that comes home and looks upon our so-called busy streets feels this by instinct with something, perhaps, like hatred in his heart."

Prof. Leacock's argument, in brief, is for national organization, for the utilization of man power, for thrift. Whether the drastic steps he advocates could be put into effect by any measure short of universal conscription is a question. Certainly, however, his article accomplishes one very important result—the result perhaps that the writer had in mind—it makes one think long and earnestly.

CONSIDER THE MOTOR BUS.

SIR ADAM BECK is endeavoring with all the assurance that success in leading—or misleading—public opinion has developed in him to commit the Province and many of the municipalities to an extensive programme of electric railways. These will serve as a market for Niagara power developed at a cost difficult to estimate on the basis of conservative public utility finance. Has Sir Adam considered that the electric railway may not be for all time. That it may have to give way before gasoline, as steam is giving way to electricity? That the jitney and its big brother, the motor bus, may in the future prove an important factor in the more local problems of public transportation. An interesting letter in this connection is published in this issue telling of recent developments in California. Of course, conditions are different in Ontario—climate and roads are against the motor—but the points made by our correspondent should not be overlooked.

AS TO RUSSIAN TRADE.

WHILE Sir Robert Borden and his colleagues are taking part in the Imperial Conference and, we hope, in establishing an effective scheme of preferential tariffs, which will give to Canada some direct benefits as the result of the war in which she has played such an important part, it might be well to fix our eyes upon other markets than those within the Empire. In this connection we again refer to the Pacific trade and to Russia in particular. During the past two years the United States has exported to Russia as much as in the previous fifteen years. This is not only an indication of the development of the export field in that country, but shows the extent to which the United States has been able to step in to supply the demand. Canada is entitled to a substantial share of Russia's business, and if sentiment will not bring it to this country some other steps should be taken to put us on an equal footing with the United States.

MAKE IT A BUSINESS CONFERENCE.

THE idea of a national conference of representative business men to advise with the Government on measures to be adopted for the promotion of Canadian trade is a step in the right direction. We can only hope that it will be taken advantage of to discuss practical problems concerning the nation's business, and that the usual manoeuvring for the purpose of gaining political advantage will, for once at least, be sidetracked for the general good of the country. However, we have little hope that anything of real benefit will result so long as the Department of Trade and Commerce is constituted as at present and presided over by a Minister who is not only susceptible to all the political winds that blow, but who has shown an utter lack of executive ability in handling his job.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

BRITAIN is saving both time and money by capturing German submarines instead of building her own.

• • •

IT MUST be galling to the supporters of the German submarine policy to note that British imports increased £3,612,000 during February, while exports increased £952,000.

• • •

THE Hamilton Board of Trade will have a Farmer's branch. A good idea. Agriculture is the country's most important industry. The interests of the farmer, the manufacturer, and the nation, can best be served by co-ordination of effort.

• • •

THE suggestion of the United States Federal Reserve Board that in the event of war the United States lend its credit to Great Britain and France to the extent of a billion dollars is a marked contrast to the attitude displayed some months ago when an issue of British Treasury bills was so well discouraged that it was withdrawn. However, if the United States wants to play a real part in the war, she must be ready to do more than lend money; she should be prepared to do that without going to war.

* * *

THE action of the Government in taking over the Ross Rifle plant is no doubt with the idea that the manufacture of munitions should be under national control so far as possible. What appears inconsistent is the fact that the plant is being closed for the time being. Nearly three years of war, with Canadians under arms by the hundred thousand and the Government has not yet arranged for the manufacture of an effective field arm in a plant which was already turning out an efficient product of slightly different design.

STONE—OF STONE & WEBSTER

One of the Self-made Business Grants of the United States, Whose Career Has Been Marked by Hard Work, and Whose Success has Been Largely Due to His Ability to Develop the Best in Other Men.

In the development of public utility projects on the North American continent, there are no names better known than Stone and Webster. With their thirty enterprises employing twenty thousand men and earning $75,000,000 per year, they have attained a position in relation to the building, financing and operating of large undertakings, which marks them as leading business men of their time. Further, let it be said that two years ago when the leading financiers of the United States decided to improve the position of the nation in world trade and mapped out their campaign with billions of dollars to sustain it, they solved the problem of finding the man of superlative fitness for the great commercial drive by selecting Charles A. Stone—picked him in a nation-wide search in which the records of a hundred business giants were carefully considered. It was thus that Charles A. Stone became president of the American International Corporation. Of him and his accomplishments, which are closely linked with those of his partner, B. C. Forbes writes in the American Magazine:—

Starting merely as electrical engineers on a small scale, Charles A. Stone and Edwin S. Webster, fellow graduates from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in the class of '88, had become the builders and managers of thirty public utility enterprises, employing twenty thousand men and earning twenty-seven million dollars a year. Quietly and cannily they had bought up privileges until they had become one of the two or three largest owners of developed commercial water power in the country. As physicians for ailing enterprises, they had never lost a case.

In his new job Stone soon began to write new records of achievement. With the world as his field, he struck boldly. Colossal construction work in Russia, eleven hundred miles of railroad in China, a multiplicity of business enterprises in South America, were among the first definite plans of his organization. It has become part owner of the great International Mercantile Marine Company, has obtained control of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and gained a strong interest in the United Fruit Company.

The selection of Mr. Stone for his present position was influenced largely by the ability he had shown in picking, training, and inspiring young men. His main reason for accepting was that he would be able to develop more men than ever before. He had made millions; his success in his own sphere was assured. But developing men was a gospel to him, and he could not resist the opportunity to extend it.

Already he has sent dozens of men to foreign fields and hundreds more are in training. Within a few years he will have placed thousands of men in important positions all over the world. Anyone familiar with the amazing story of the firm of Stone & Webster may understand why these facts will mean more to Charles A. Stone than any dollar-gauged accomplishment of trade.

When the firm of Stone & Webster was formed in 1889 its quarters consisted of only one room and an anteroom. In the cramped quarters of the anteroom was housed the whole staff—one smart office boy who used to fool visitors into thinking the firm was opulent enough to afford a typewriter, his ruse being to "click! click!" the lock of the safe door when anyone was calling on the young partners.

The firm had really been formed in college, although no entry of the fact can be found on the state records. After occupying adjoining seats at the "Tech" entrance examinations in 1884, the two future business partners had become such chums that before long students were calling them "Stone and Webster." While still in college they decided to become electrical engineers.

"Why electrical engineering?" I asked Mr. Stone.

"Electricity was new in industry then," he replied. "But we believed it was bound to become a tremendous power. We were members of the first electrical engineering classes ever graduated in America, and when we hung up our shingle the following year we were probably the first strictly electrical engineering firm in the country."

In the few months before the offices of the firm were officially opened in Boston, young Stone held a job with the Electrical Welding Company of Lynn, at $5.80 a week. And he lived within his income.

"Three dollars a week for board and $2.80 for room," he explained to me, smiling.

"How about incidentals?" I asked.

"I had no incidentals," he replied, his smile spreading. "I was determined not to call on my parents for assistance."

After a brief and valuable tutelage under Elihu Thomson, chief engineer of the General Electric Company, he joined hands with Webster, who in the meantime had been getting an insight into finance as clerk in the banking firm of which his father was a member.

Jobs came hard at first. All the capital of the new firm was in the heads of its members. The president of the Institute of Technology helped them tremendously by referring to them whatever inquiries he received concerning electrical matters. The two youths had the good sense to engage the institute's two most prominent electrical professors as consulting engineers.

Their first big job was the contract to build an electric transmission plant of one thousand horse-power capacity, carrying the power fifteen miles from the Lower Falls of the Cumberland River to S. D. Warren & Company's paper mill at Westbrook, Maine. This was considered one of the most daring projects of the kind ever conceived. No machinery for carrying it out had been invented. Stone & Webster had to devise the necessary machinery, evolve all sorts of novel tools, and blaze a new trail at every turn. By grit and grind they solved every problem, overcame all obstacles, and finished the work well below their original estimate of the cost.

News of how the waters of a river had been harnessed to electrical machinery and the power carried miles across country and utilized to drive a powerful plant at less cost than steam, spread throughout the engineering world. Stone & Webster leaped into fame. Practical men of affairs began to consider electricity with more respect. And the new firm found contracts common instead of casual.

The panic of 1893 caused wide-spread disaster, but it opened the door of opportunity for Stone & Webster. The General Electrical Company had to divest itself of all its outside properties, including light and railway plants in fifty cities. A syndicate was formed to take over these various enterprises, and it engaged Stone & Webster to appraise the value of the properties and their securities, with a view to liquidating them. Mr. Stone was asked not only to investigate the properties, but also to do what he could to sell them.

One property, in Nashville, Tennessee, was found unmarketable. But Stone saw in it unappreciated possibilities. The bankers' syndicate was willing to dispose of it, with its $500,000 stock, for $60,000. Stone determined to buy it. But the total capital Stone & Webster could muster was $20,000. No banker in either Boston or New York could be induced to join them in the venture or to lend them the balance. Young Stone, however, had made up his mind that Dame Fortune had beckoned to him, and he knew no rest until he prevailed upon a Chicago financier, J. D. Harvey, to look over the proposition. Mr. Harvey could not share the young engineer's enthusiasm; he wanted no interest in the venture, but he agreed to lend the needed $40,000.

Within one year the profits enabled the adventurous purchasers to pay off the whole $40,000 loan, and in less than five years they sold the plant for $500,000.

"That half million looked the biggest thing I had ever seen in my life—and I have never since seen anything quite so big," declared Stone, reminiscently.

This deal brought Stone & Webster into the management of public utilities. They formed a "Management Association," and began acquiring, managing and developing street railways, light plants and power stations here, there and everywhere. They invaded Seattle with a $4,000,000 public service system eighteen years ago, and have since spent $50,000,000 in similar enterprises on the Pacific Coast alone. Their standing has been such that most of their work has been executed on a commission basis; that is, Stone & Webster, as supervising engineers, have been paid a percentage of the total cost. This implies deep underlying confidence, for the greater the cost of the work, the larger the total commission charged.

I asked Mr. Stone what means he had employed to inspire such implicit trust.

"From the time of our first large contract, which we finished below the estimated cost," he replied, "we have drummed into every member of our organization the fact that our interest is identical with that of the people employing us, and that the only true trade is one which benefits both sides. In every work we undertake for other people our men know that they must be as careful, economical, and anxious to achieve results as if the work were being done at our own expense. It is the principle we apply in dealing with our employees; we try to put ourselves in the other fellow's place and consider what is best for his interest."

"Speaking of your employees," I said, "tell me about your methods of developing men, about the manner in which you have been able to make promotions so freely."

Mr. Stone's eyes lit up and he leaned forward eagerly. I could see that I had struck the chord that meant most to him.

"We teach every young man in our employ," he said, "that he must make it easy for us to promote him, and the best way he can do this is by fitting someone to fill his own job. Every man in our organization must train an alternate. Thus, promotions cannot disrupt our organization.

"We believe in large salaries and pay many. We also have a profit-sharing plan which has charged the men with ambitions and paid them well. Nine tenths of employers make the mistake of looking upon men as cogs in a machine, and expecting those cogs to remain in the spot in which they are placed year after year until they are worn out. By using a man permanently in exactly the same spot they imagine they are receiving the maximum amount of efficiency.

"That has not been our system. We believe in promotions. We want every man to feel that we want him to advance to the very limit of his capacity, and in cases where an unusually able man is offered a bigger opportunity outside we gladly urge him to take it."

W. Cameron Forbes stepped from the Stone & Webster organization, where he began as a youth, to the governorship of the Philippine Islands. When the great Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company needed a chairman of its board to pilot it through troublous waters some years ago, Guy E. Tripp, another Stone & Webster employee, was selected. Boston and New York have both plucked many bankers from the same fertile field.

"We begin by picking the most promising material. We draw a good many of our young men from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology," said Mr. Stone. "We select men with quick perception, business intellect, plenty of energy, and a proper amount of ambition. We impress upon each young fellow at the very start that he cannot hope to attain success either for himself or for the organization unless he adapts himself to team-play.

"Occasionally, but rarely, we encounter selfishness in carrying out our policy of having two men trained for every job in the organization. Some fellows are afraid to organize themselves out of a job. They fear that if somebody at their elbow is capable of filling their shoes their place will not be so secure. This, of course, is a very narrow view. We convince each man that we want to promote him, but that it will be difficult to do so unless he has paved the way by training a subordinate to step into his place.

"You can see how this whole plan works for loyalty and a right spirit throughout the organization. Those of us at the top feel indebted to heads of departments and other responsible officers for so organizing each job they take up that they are free to tackle some new and more important work. We are branching out all the time, and we must have the ablest kind of men on the firing line, men of initiative and powers of organization, men who can take hold of a new enterprise, overcome all the initial difficulties and set it on its feet. Once these men of brains have organized and systematized a new enterprise, whether it be an electric lighting plant, a street railway or a power plant, men of somewhat lesser caliber can be installed to run it, thus releasing the fellows at the top.

"Our system has other advantages: When a man is ill or needs a vacation, an alternate is always on hand to do his work. If we treated men as cogs in a machine and kept the same cog in the same place year after year, it would inevitably happen, sooner or later, that the whole thing would collapse like Oliver Wendell Holmes's one-horse shay.

"We keep in close and constant touch with all our men. We are always eagerly watching for talent. The officers of our various plants regularly send us reports covering the showing made by the men under them. We have a high-salaried superintendent of employment, whose sole duty is to travel around to size up likely workers. He passes on most of the promotions. This man has a large heart, broad sympathies, and he understands human nature. He takes a fatherly interest in helping the right kind of fellows to step up the ladder. The men all know that they get a square deal from him and that he is really interested in them. His recommendations naturally carry great weight with Mr. Webster and myself, although, of course, we keep in personal touch with all important executives.

"We train practically all our own men. We have a regular training plant in Porto Rico, where young fellows, mostly fresh from college, start in the car pit, greasing cars. They go through every branch of the business, not in theory, but in practice, as we not only supply the town (Ponce) with electric light and power, but also run the electric car system. In addition, we have installed a commercial department for the sale of coal and other materials so as to give the men a well-rounded schooling."

PERSONAL

A. M. NANTON, of Winnipeg, has been elected a director of the Guarantee Company of North America. Messrs. Osler, Hammond & Nanton are the Winnipeg representatives of the firm.

L. R. ROSS, of St. John, N.B., who heads the New Brunswick Power Co., as president, has since 1900 been terminal superintendent of the Union Station of the Canadian Government and Canadian Pacific Railways at St. John, N.B. The company which he now presides over is the one which will in future operate the St. John Railway, having recently bought control, and will run it in conjunction with its own hydraulic development. Mr. Ross rose from the ranks in the railway life having started as telegraph operator in 1877 on the Intercolonial and passed through the various departments of active service up to terminal agent from which he now goes to a more important sphere.

RUSSIA AS MARKET

American Exports in 1915-1916 as Much as 15 Years Before the War.

Canada's interest in the export possibilities of the Russian market directs attention to the steps being taken by the United States to capture the trade of this great ally of the Empire. Nearly $500,000,000 worth of the products of American factories found a market in Russia in the fifteen years prior to the outbreak of the war and another $500,000,000 in the first two years of the conflict.

A compilation by the Foreign Trade Department of the National City Bank shows that Russia's total figures of imports from the United States in the period 1900-14 show a total of $468,000,000, while our own figures of exports to Russia show that the annual averages in the closing years of that period was about 150 per cent. greater per annum than in the opening part of that period. Our total exports to Russia in the three year period 1900-02 averaged $11,000,000 per annum, and in the three years 1912-14 averaged over $31,000,000 per annum.

Our imports from Russia show a larger percentage of gain than do the exports to that country. The imports of the three-year period 1900-02, averaged a little over $7,000,000 per annum, and in the three years 1912-14, about $23,000,000 per annum.

Russia's share in the trade of the United States is increasing more rapidly than that of the world generally. Our exports to Russia increased about 150 per cent. in the period 1900-14, while our total exports in that period increased less than 100 per cent. Our imports from Russia increased over 200 per cent. in the period 1900-14, while our total imports in that period increased but slightly more than 100 per cent.

All of the above figures relate to the period preceding the war. Since the war our exports to Russia have shown a phenomenal increase, owing to the fact that the United States was her chief available source of material for war purposes, though she has drawn considerable quantities of war materials from Japan during the past year. Her own import figures which showed imports from the United States averaging about $40,000,000 per annum prior to the war, showed for 1915 $125,000,000, and in 1916 approximately $335,000,000, though our own figures of exports to Russia for the same period show larger totals, those for 1915 being $17[illegible]000,000, and in 1916 $469,000,000, this discrepancy being probably due to the omission from the Russian import figures of merchandise imported for the Government.

Russian figures of trade with the United States differ radically from our figures of trade with that country. This is largely due to the fact that merchandise passing between the two countries is transported by land over territory of other nations and more or less of it apparently is credited to the countries through which the merchandise passes.

Exports from United States to Russia are under normal conditions, chiefly agricultural implements, copper, cotton, binder twine, machinery, boots and shoes, and miscellaneous manufactures of iron and steel. Our principal imports from Russia are hides and skins, wool, flax and furs.

INVESTORS' INQUIRIES

Information under this head is given in answer to direct requests from investors who are readers of The Financial Post. Many questions respecting securities are answered by mail direct. We would remind correspondents that it is now necessary to enclose three cents in postage stamps to cover postage on answers direct.

RUSSIAN BONDS.

C. O. N., Penticton.—A customer has handed us enclosed clipping which we think must have been cut from your edition of November 26th and, as she is a holder of a considerable quantity of Russian internal loan, she feels somewhat alarmed from reading the reply which in my opinion is not very plain. You apparently wish to impress the fact that internal loans are highly speculative, and that external loans are not; for you state: "On the whole Russian external loans offer a large yield, and there does not seem to be reason to doubt the ability of the Czar's Government to meet its obligations." In my opinion there is no difference between the internal and the external loans with the exception that the former is payable in Russia and may be subject to income tax, while the latter is payable elsewhere, and is not subject to a tax but in purchasing these loans the former can be purchased at a cheaper rate on account of the possibility of the tax so that in the end the two should be of equal value.

The clipping which you enclose was not taken from the FINANCIAAL POST, but in a general way we agree with the opinion as to the speculative features of the Russian internal loan. Not only is there the possibility of an income tax by the Russian Government, but what is more important from a speculative standpoint is that with the internal loans both principal and interest are payable in Russia, and are, therefore, subject to the application of the prevailing rates of exchange, while the external bonds are payable at par in the market in which they are issued. A brief definition of the two classes of bonds would be that an external bond is a promise of the Government and the people to pay a certain obligation while an internal bond is a promise by the Government to pay the people. External obligations would, of course, have first call upon the security. However, there does not appear to be great reason to worry about the ultimate security in either case, especially so long as we have confidence as to the outcome of the war. As previously stated, the great speculative factor is the rate of exchange. The internal bonds bear 5½ per cent. interest. If the exchange situation was normal the rouble would be worth 51.45 cents in American gold. In October last the rouble was worth 33 cents. In other words for $33 the purchaser got a promise to pay one hundred roubles, formerly worth $51.45, at the end of 10 years, and would receive the value in American money at that time. Since exchange has weakened and the value of the rouble has dropped as low as $27. This would also have a proportionate effect on the rate of interest, which is payable in Russia, and therefore subject to exchange also. Our opinion is that investors in Russian internal bonds should await developments. With a return to anything like normal conditions, Russia should be able to get her natural products out of the country and thus materially relieve the situation. The peace talk a couple of months ago and the revolution last week both had a favorable effect upon exchange and indicated that a satisfactory outcome of the war would right the situation to some extent. However, investors should not hope that the end of the conflict will see a return to normal, as far as exchange is concerned. Russia will undoubtedly for many years require large amounts of capital for development purposes, which will not show immediate returns in production. Besides this she will have war burdens to finance. The extent to which exchange figures in the situation may be seen from the fact that an investment of $33 in October is now worth about $28, with a proportionate decline in interest, while should exchange in the interval return to normal, the value of the investment at maturity would be $51.45, with interest at approximately 9 per cent. on the original investment.

Imperial Steel and Wire.

A. R. H. Blenheim.—Can you give me any information as to the standing and dividend prospects of the Imperial Steel & Wire Company.

The affairs of this company have been showing a marked improvement. Owing to war conditions the plant was closed down during the greater part of 1915, and some contracts undertaken at low figures resulted in a loss. To face the conditions it was necessary to raise a large amount of money to purchase and install a new plant to manufacture new lines of goods, as well as to build up a new organization. However, these problems were met with such success that sales in the last quarter of 1916 were three times as great as during the first three months of the year. Net profits, after making all necessary allowances, amounted to over $40,000, representing about 20 per cent. on the preferred stock paid up, and leaving an amount above the preferred dividend representing about 5 per cent. on the common stock. We understand that the directors will consider the distribution of profits on capital stock during the present year. This year should be even better than last and the directors hope to be able to pay deferred dividends on preferred stock and have something substantial left for the common share holders. Altogether the affairs of the company are going particularly well, judging from the figures presented, and the only question in relation to dividends appears to be the point as to policy in regard to distributing earnings while conditions are so unsettled. A review of the company's annual statement will be found in another column.

Age of Enlistment.

F. W. D., Collingwood.—If a young man 16 years of age, physically fit is anxious to enlist, is there any branch of the C.E.F. in which he can enlist so that his parents cannot get his discharge.

The minimum age for enlistment for overseas service is 18 years. In Toronto a regiment of Cadets, the 109th, is being organized, and in this Battalion recruits under 18 years of age will be accepted, but not without the parents' consent. This Battalion will not be going overseas.

War Loan Yield.

Inquirer, Quebec.—I notice on page 19 of your issue of March 10, that you state that the yield of the war loans is smaller when the discount privilege for prepayment is used than when payments are made by instalments. It would at first sight seem that, by receiving a discount of 4 per cent., the purchaser of a bond would benefit more than by leaving his money in the bank at 3 per cent.

We admit that on the surface the proposition may seem anomalous. The trouble is, however, that in introducing the question of 3 per cent. bank interest, you are really taking into consideration something entirely outside of the war loan investment. Your investment is a matter concerning only yourself and the Dominion Government, and the problem of yield is not affected in the slightest degree by where you secured your money or how you had it placed prior to paying it over to the Government. The Government starts to pay you interest on your money when it is placed in its hands, and if you want to figure out the yield on the investment, you must deal only with this one fact.

Bearing this consideration in mind, it is easy to see why the yield on the prepayment plan is less than the yield on the instalment plan. The expert statisticians tell us that if money is placed in the third loan on the instalment dates, the yield is 5.4065 per cent. How this percentage is arrived at, is immaterial to the argument. Supposing, however, a purchaser takes advantage of the discount privilege. He pays all his money to the Government on April 16, and his investment begins on that date. But from April 16 to May 15, he is only receiving from the Government the equivalent of 4 per cent on $300, and from April 16 to June 15, 4 per cent. on $260.

It follows, therefore, that the yield of 5.4065 per cent., which would have been realized had he waited until the instalment dates, is lessened fractionally by the transaction. On $300, he receives 4 per cent. from April 16 to May 15, and then 5.4065 from May 15 until March 1, 1937. On $260, he receives 4 per cent from April 16 to June 15, and then 5.4065 per cent. until the maturity of the bonds. The net result is that he actually obtains 5.399 per cent. Had the Government's discount, instead of being 4 per cent., been in excess of 5.4065 per cent., then the yield on the prepayment plan would naturally have been the greater. But the question of bank interest has nothing whatever to do with the problem of yield.

Newray Mines.

G. J., Kingston.—Would you kindly give me some information about Newray Mines? Where is the property located; what steps are being taken to develop it, and what is the outlook?

The Newray Mines Company, Limited, is a reorganization of the old Rea Consolidated Gold Mines Company, of Porcupine, which in turn took over the Rea Mines, Limited, originally incorporated with a capital of $40,000, in December, 1910. The property consists of 320 acres lying immediately to the northeast of the Hollinger and the McIntyre, and supposedly in the line of the veins traversing these properties. Up to the time the property was closed down, after the first attempt to develop it, the mine had been equipped with a 10-stamp mill and about $210,000 in gold had been recovered. The main shaft had been sunk 425 feet, and several cross-cuts and drifts had been made. The mine was shut down because the ore body was lost by faulting. However, present-day knowledge of the formations in the district give a different aspect to the proposition, and lead to the belief that Newray will yet become a large producer.

The Newray Mines Company last summer prosecuted a vigorous diamond drilling and trenching campaign all over the property with favorable results, and are now crosscutting at the 400-foot level in order to pick up the veins uncovered by the diamond drilling. They have already mined 3,000 tons of ore and will start the 10-stamp mill next month. If success is met with in reaching ore in large quantities, steps will be taken to erect a big mill forthwith. There is sufficient capital subscribed and on call to finance such an undertaking.

Owing to its location and the showing already made in proving up the property, Newray is regarded most favorably among mining men.

Boston Creek Mines.

G. J., Kingston.—I would be glad of some information on Boston Creek Mines.

This is the property in which interests connected with the Sherwin-Williams Paint Co. are active. The president, Eugene M. Richardson, and the vice-president, Wm. B. Albright, are both officers of the Paint Company in Cleveland, Ohio. J. P. Bickell, mining broker, Toronto, is a director. The property is located at Boston Creek, in the Larder Lake mining district, and is on the T. & N. O. Railway. It consists of 100 acres and was discovered originally by John Papassimakes, a Greek, who is still interested in the mine and one of the company's directors. About a quarter of a million dollars has already been expended in development, which extends to about 800 feet of underground workings. The main shaft is down 200 feet and the ore found on the surface has also been struck on both the 100 and 200-foot levels. Work is continuing with about 50 men on the payroll, and it is understood that a mill will be installed very soon. Meanwhile a sample shipment is being prepared for treatment at a custom mill. Boston Creek Mines is generally regarded as an excellent prospect, and the character of the interests back of it, demonstrates that development is being carried on with an honest endeavor to get at the real value of the property.

Boston and Montana.

G. J., Kingston.—I hold one thousand shares of Boston & Montana at 100; what do you think of the prospects of the company?

The difficulty so far with Boston and Montana has been one of transportation. Both of the company's properties, French Gulch and Elkhorn, are many miles from the railway and ore has had to be conveyed by means of automobile trucks to the nearest station for shipment to the smelter at Anaconda. This drawback will be overcome when the Southern Montana Railway, which has been incorporated by the company, is constructed. This will run up the valley of the Big Hole River from Divide on the Oregon Short Line, and in addition to reaching the mines, will serve a territory rich in agricultural possibilities.

The company's prospects are evidently good, though it may be some time before hopes are realized. The properties owned are of immense extent and are unquestionably rich in ore. So far, the stock has had a chequered career, selling as high as $10.25 a share before the war, but breaking to around 50 cents a year ago. Since then there have been fluctuations of a more or less violent character. The promoters of the company have had great faith in their investment and in face of serious financial difficulties have kept on vigorously with the work of development.

Nancy Helen Mines.

A. K. M., Winnipeg.—Would you let us know something about the Nancy Helen Mines, Limited, which we believe are located somewhere in Ontario? We would be glad to have such information as the names of the directors and whether the stock is listed on the Toronto Mining Exchange; also whether there is any trading in the shares at the present time and at what price. Is it merely a prospect or is it in regular operation and producing?

The Nancy Helen Mines, Limited, were incorporated in 1906, with a capital of $500,000, issued in $1.00 shares. The company's property consisted of 4 acres adjoining the Buffalo and City of Cobalt mines, in the town of Cobalt, and 40 acres in the township of Bucke, immediately north of the Nipissing Mines. Development was carried on to the point where the Cobalt property began to produce, and for some time the stock was dealt in quite extensively on the Mining Exchange. The company got into difficulties, however, and the mine was closed down. The Cobalt property was taken over in 1912 by the Buffalo Mines, the price paid being about sufficient to clear off the Nancy Helen's indebtedness. The company is still alive, though inactive, and whether anything will ever be realized on the Bucke township property remains to be seen. The stock disappeared from the Standard Exchange list several years ago, but we understand there have been occasional transactions since at ½ cent a share. W. R. Smythe, Rydalbank, Ont., is president of the company and has been since its organization.

Saskatchewan Loan.

A. H., Manor.—Can you give me any information regarding the Saskatchewan Loan & Investment Co., with offices at Moosejaw?

Your inquiry does not make it clear just what information you desire regarding this company. That is, whether you are asking from a business standpoint or from the standpoint of an investor. The company's fifth annual report may be regarded as a satisfactory one considering the conditions which have prevailed. Revenue amounted to $18,357, of which $15,529 was shown as net profits. Dividends amounted to $12,639, making $2,750 to be transferred to rest account, while the surplus of profit and loss was increased from $3,893 to $5,161. The balance sheet shows accounts payable of only $300, while cash on hand amounts to $13,744. Of the assets, which total $246,773, $232,466 is invested in mortgage loans. If these loans have been well placed, the company would appear to be in a good position. The rest account now totals $10,000, making a total surplus of $15,161, compared with the paid-up capital of $230,681. The company is a young one, and in view of the fact that war conditions have prevailed during about one-half the period of its career, there is reason for regarding the future with confidence, especially with a return to normal conditions. Much will, of course, depend upon the management and the security behind the loan. From the investment standpoint the proposition is not a particularly attractive one in view of the generally unsettled conditions prevailing. Where safety is the first consideration, we should think that war loan bonds would be more attractive at the present time.

CANADA'S MARKET FOR U.S. CAPITAL

J. S. Dennis Speaks of Preferential Tariff and Invites American Manufactures to Come Over.

An invitation, backed by inducements of a substantial character, for American capital to come to Canada, was issued in a recent address delivered in the States by J. S. Dennis, assistant to Lord Shaughnessy, whose statements under such circumstances are regarded as representing views endorsed by the president of the Canadian Pacific on national questions. Mr. Dennis spoke on opening, of the general feeling of certainty that there would be preferential trade within the empire after the war, with Canadian goods receiving favored consideration in all the markets of the British Empire, while there would be at least sympathetic preference in the markets of the nations which have been Allies in the great conflict. His argument was that American manufacturers should establish plants in Canada so as to be able to take advantage of the conditions referred to. The main portion of the address follows:

Canada has now reached Nationhood in the sense of being admitted to "senior partnership in the firm of British Empire," and in the further sense that the name "Canadian" is now recognized throughout the world as representing the citizen of a virile nationality.

Conditions in Canada to-day are more or less affected by the world-wide war in which she is taking a part as a portion of the British Empire. It is not my intention to refer to the war, except insofar as may be necessary to speak of how Canada has been affected by her participation therein, and of certain of the after-war problems which she will have to face and solve.

Canadian trade at the present time is on a sound basis and prosperous conditions exist throughout the Dominion. It is true that a considerable portion of this prosperity is due to the vast expenditures in Canada for war munitions and war supplies and to the enormously increased prices which are being realized for food products, particularly wheat and other grains grown in the western portion of the Dominion, but excluding this fictitious trade prosperity, I may point out that the business of the Dominion shows a healthy growth, as is evidenced by the following figures:

Imports, 1916	$685,000,000
Exports, 1916	$1,052,000,000
Bank clearings, 1916	$10,557,187,917
Railway mileage	35,582
Marine tonnage (tons)	932,422
	(10th place in the world.)

Canada possesses enormous undeveloped natural resources in her fisheries, timber, minerals and water-powers, and, in the Western Provinces, has probably the greatest area of unoccupied good land available for immediate colonization existing, at least on the North American continent. What she needs is increased population, particularly agricultural population, and extension of industrial development to utilize her vast natural resources. The problems connected with the increase of her population and the development of natural resources involve, of course, the serious question of the re-assimilation of four or five hundred thousand men now engaged in her army, together with the large number of men who, it is expected, will emigrate to Canada from the British Army, and also the expected influx of emigration from Northern Europe following the close of the war.

Many different opinions exist as to the matter of immigration to this continent after the war. No one, of course, can foretell what will happen, but if we can be guided by past occurrences, we may expect and should prepare for, a great influx of immigrants. We know from actual statistical information that following every European war of modern times there has been a large emigration to America. We need only refer to the latest instance—the last Balkan war. During the year previous to that war, the emigration to the United States from the Balkan States amounted to 25,000, and this number increased to 47,000 the year after the war.

At the close of the South African war, statistics show that within one year 120,000 of the 300,000 men engaged in that war emigrated to America. These facts justify the opinion that following the war we will have a great influx of immigrants to Canada and a rapid increase in our population.

In the ten-year period ending in 1914, the immigration to Canada amounted to practically 2½ million people, distributed as follows: From Great Britain, 1,000,000; from the United States, 900,000, and the balance from other countries. During that same period we had our greatest era of development, not only along the line of increased agriculture, but of railway and industrial development and of general business conditions, and it may be confidently said that during that ten-year period, Canada experienced a development, which for rapidity, probably had not previously been reached in any part of the habitable globe.

The great bulk of this development was made possible by the investment of outside capital; that capital having been obtained largely from Great Britain, France and Holland. It is estimated that in the period 1907-1913 Great Britain invested in Canada $1,500,000,000. With the opening of the war, we were, of course, shut off from these sources and in all probability will be unable to obtain further credit there for a long time after the close of the war, as all the nations engaged in this war will require their money at home to rehabilitate conditions and pay their debts. If we are to be able to extend our industrial development, we can only look to you, as our neighbor south of the international boundary, to provide the money.

As a result of existing conditions throughout the British Empire, it seems quite certain that at the close of the war we will have preferential trade within the Empire, and that being the case, Canadian goods will have a tariff preference in all the markets of the British Empire, and it seems reasonable to suppose that we will have at least a sympathetic trade preference in the countries that have been allied with Great Britain in the war, which should give Canada a special opportunity for trade extension, especially in the great Empire of Russia, where, without doubt, great opportunities will offer themselves for trade extension.

This being the case, it seems reasonable that Canada's standing resources and credit should appeal to you, and justify us in extending an invitation to you to inform yourselves as to what we are and what we have, and by the establishment of branches of your industrial concerns, or the investment of your money, participate with us in any special privileges that we may have in overseas trade. After all, it is only reasonable that we should come to you with this invitation. We are, as has been said, separated from you only by an imaginary line; we are a people speaking the same language; having the same foundation laws; the same weights and measures; the same currency; the same business methods; the same school system; the same ideals with regard to democracy, and freedom of thought, word and speech, that you have in the United States. You have the money, we have, or at least we think we have, the opportunity, and we cordially invite you to invest your money in assisting us to develop the opportunity, so that there may grow up two nations, separted only by an imaginary boundary, which, for all time, will continue to live along side each other as good neighbors, competing, of course, as neighbors do, socially and in a business way, but proud of the fact that they are neighbors and determined, as good neighbors to build up on this North American continent a civilization that will stand as an example to the rest of the world in indicating how it is possible for national neighbors to live along side each other through centuries of peace, and to develop a feeling of respect and confidence in each other which inevitably must have a marked influence on the other peoples of the world.

CURRENT OPINION

AFTER WAR ORDERS—THEN WHAT?

"Despite the vast volume of war orders, it is my belief, based upon a two months' intimate and first hand study of the industrial and agricultural areas of France, that the reconstruction period after the war will make a call upon American industries that will tax all of our resources and lead to a reciprocal trade that will be markedly larger and infinitely more enduring than the mushroom trade of the past two years," declares Noble Foster Hoggson, president of Hoggson Brothers, New York builders.

Greenshields & Company
Investment Bankers
17 St. John Street
Montreal
J. Gordon Greenshields
Richard O. Johnson
Russell D. Bell

According to Mr. Hoggson, some of the materials and equipment which France will need when the war comes to an end are rolled steel for quick construction; sanitary and plumbing fixtures; concrete mixing and concrete block machinery; stock factory sashes and doors; wire glass; factory lighting fixtures; cranes, carrying belts and conveyors; elevators and lifts; pneumatic riveters; metal furniture and lockers; standard factory hardware, automatic sprinklers, farm equipment; labor-saving machinery of practically every kind; modern factory structures, and hotel equipment.

In discussing the opportunity for American farm machinery, buildings and equipment, Mr. Hoggson said: "Contrary to the usual belief, France has not been an industrial nation. It is distinctly a land of farms. Yet because of peculiar local conditions, it has not heretofore furnished a market for farm machinery.

"Now, however, out of the 5,500,000 farms in the country, 85,000 are at present the market for American implements and machinery. Factories throughout France are engaged in making ammunition and other war material, so the manufacture of even such farm implements as were previously produced has ceased. The demand for American made machinery will therefore, at the close of the war, be of paramount importance both to this country and to the people of France.

"But it is in its industrial reorganization that France needs American co-operation more urgently, and it is here that the greatest chance for the American manufacturer lies. Under normal conditions, the demand for modern American machinery would be slight. As a result of its lack of modern machinery, its business in different centers has been dropping off during the past few decades. With modern methods and modern labor-saving machinery, it is probable that France might have held a large part of this lost trade. The war has awakened France to this need which has become so strikingly manifest.

"In visiting many industrial plants, I found few that were modern in construction or plan. I was surprised to find in use types of machines which went out of use with us 20 years ago. When I described new American machines having greater production and a material saving in labor, the officers of the companies showed a keen desire to be put in touch with our manufacturers.

"The war has made France conscious of her industrial needs, and has created an infinitely greater demand for labor-saving machinery than would have prevailed under normal conditions of peace.

"New machines, new parts, quantities of machine tools, together with raw materials and partly manufactured goods, will be in great demand for a considerable period and until France has found her balance in its industrial manufacture as she has in its manufacture of ammunition.

"With the need of labor-saving machines comes the even more immediate want of modern structures in which to house them. This need is not merely a need of the future; it is felt poignantly right now. Temporary houses are wanted immediately while the more permanent ones are being erected.

"Lumber is needed right now and needed in great quantities. There is a demand for plumbing and sanitary fixtures. After the war there will be a vast amount of construction to be done both in France and Belgium.

"All of the industrial facts, data and information afforded the American Industrial Commission while abroad have been compiled and issued in book form. The report is being distributed by the American Manufacturers Export Association of 160 Broadway, New York City. No concern or individual now doing a foreign business, or ever hoping to enter the foreign field, should neglect the opportunity to secure a copy of this report."

THE GERMAN CONSPIRACY.

Commercial West.

Pacifists, pussyfooters and all Americans who have been playing into the hands of Germany should cringe before the proof of German intrigue against the United States. The copy of Foreign Minister Zimmermann's instructions to von Eckhardt, the German Minister in Mexico City, leaves no doubt regarding the German endeavor to incite Mexico and Japan to war against the United States.

There is no citizen of the United States whose interests are unaffected. President Wilson's patience toward Germany, long believed exaggerated, is exhausted. Formal declaration of a state of war may become an event of the very near future.

News of the German conspiracy places our crisis with Germany on an entirely new basis. Lusitania and Laconia sinkings dwarf into insignificance.

Germany believes American sentiment is divided. The belief should be dispelled at once. Let each citizen unqualifiedly support President Wilson. The evidence is complete. American rights are invaded. Under such circumstances, who can believe that Americans will fail to defend the rights and principles of humanity.

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COMPILED, REVISED AND TABULATED FROM OFFICIAL REPORTS
¶ A list of original purchasers, price and income basis of the Municipal Bonds sold in 1916, showing purpose, amount, interest rate and maturity of each issue. The names of the borrowing States, Counties, Cities, etc., are arranged alphabetically by States.
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NEWS OF THE BOND MARKET

WAR LOAN'S FIGURES ARE MOUNTING UP

Large Over-subscription Indicated by Survey of Published Applications.

FIRMS INCREASE BUSINESS

Do Two and Three Times as Much as in the Case of the Second Loan, and Are Confident of Result.

Very general satisfaction with the result of war loan business was expressed by bond dealers interviewed during the week by the FINANCIAL POST. In practically every case the aggregate sales were in excess of those made with the second war loan last September. Several firms stated that they had doubled the total reached then, and at least one or two firms claimed to have done three times as well. If these returns may be taken as a criterion of the general result, there is no question of the over-subscription of the issue.

The small subscriber has rallied well to the call of his country and, while a good many peope who invested their savings in the first or second loans, or both, did not participate this time owing probably to lack of funds, the number was far more than compensated for by the host of new subscribers.

That the conversion privilege will be more of a factor this time than in the case of the second loan, is probable. A good many investors will take advantage of the opportunity to change their first loan bonds, which have now only eight years and a half to run, into twenty-year bonds, which will assure them a good income for many years to come. This consideration will apply to some of the larger subscriptions, which have been announced, reducing by several millions the aggregate published in the press.

The American participation in the loan is still an uncertain factor. Some disappointment has been expressed in certain quarters over the result, but it must not be forgotten that the United States market was literally honey-combed and that, while individual efforts may not have been as successful as had been hoped yet the gross business done may be very large. It will run anywhere from twenty-five to fifty millions in the opinion of the best authorities.

Banking participation in the loan, by way of contingent underwriting, but this does not mean that the will quite evidently not be required, banks will not get any of the bonds. In the case of the second loan, orders were put in through the bond-dealers for blocks of bonds, and it is expected that in yesterday's subscriptions there will be large amounts included, both for the banks and the bond firms themselves.

A list of the larger subscriptions announced up to Thursday evening, is appended, and this is supplemented on page one by a last-minute estimate of the grand total.

Features of the Week

War loan business was brought to a conclusion yesterday and a very general feeling of relief was in evidence among the bond houses. It has been a strenuous two weeks, both for office men and sales staffs. From now until the result is definitely known, which will not probably be for several days, there will be little business done. Indeed, it is not likely that the market for municipals will revive until after Easter. A few attempts to float issues were made this week, but in view of the state of mind of the bond dealers, it was a most inopportune time to try placing issues. Such tenders as were submitted, were naturally below the normal. It is generally believed that the municipal field will witness some activity during the spring, but there will always be the influence of another war loan in the fall to hold it down.

Banks.

Montreal	$ 8,700,000
British North America	2,700,000
Commerce	8,150,000
Dominion	3,300,000
Hamilton	1,650,000
Hochelaga	2,000,000
Imperial	3,300,000
Merchants	3,800,000
Molsons	2,200,000
Nationale	1,100,000
Nova Scotia	3,600,000
Northern Crown	800,000
Montreal City and District Savings Bank	1,500,000
Ottawa	2,200,000
Provinciale	600,000
Royal	7,000,000
Standard	1,800,000
Toronto	2,000,000
Union	2,700,000
Home	1,050,000
Sterling	650,000
Weyburn	200,000
	$61,500,000

Insurance.

Sun Life Assurance	$10,000,000
Canada Life	4,000,000
Mutual Life	2,500,000
Confederation Life	2,000,000
Imperial Life	1,500,000
Great West Life	1,500,000
Canadian Foresters	1,000,000
North American Life	1,000,000
Manufacturers Life	1,000,000
New York Life	1,000,000
Prudential Life	500,000
Travelers Life	500,000
National Life Assurance	500,000
London Life Insurance	300,000
London & Lancashire & General	300,000
Excelsior Life	200,000
Dominion Life Assurance	200,000
Northern Life	200,000
Continental Life	200,000
Scott & Walmsley	155,000
Royal Insurance	150,000
Phoenix Assurance	150,000
Monarch Life	100,000
Can. Order of Chosen Friends	100,000
Crown Life	100,000
Sovereign Life	100,000
Union Mutual Life	60,000
Globe & Rutgers	100,000
Canada National	100,000
Capital Life	50,000
Northern American Accident Association	50,000
Dominion Commercial Travellers' Association	50,000
Law Union & Rock Ins.	50,000
Economical Fire Insurance	50,000
Waterlo Mutual Fire	50,000
Canadian Home Circle	50,000
Alliance Nationale	40,000
Travellers' Life of Canada	35,000
North British & Mercantile	25,000
British Columbia Life	25,000
Royal Exchange Assurance	20,000
Yorkshire Insurance Co.	20,000
Yorkshire Insurance Co.	20,000
Gresham Life	20,000
Saskatchewan Life	20,000
Woodmen of the World	10,000
Grand Lodge of Québec	10,000
Glen Falls Insurance	10,000
Perth Mutual	35,000
	10,000
	$30,045,000

Industrials and Business Firms.

Steel Company of Canada	$ 2,000,000
Imperial Oil Company	1,000,000
Proctor-Gamble Mfg., Hamilton	750,000
Ogilvie Flour Mills	500,000
Can. General Electric Co.	500,000
Wm. Davies, Ltd., Toronto	400,000
Imperial Tobacco	400,000
British Empire Grain Co.	300,000
Grain Growers' Grain Co.	330,000
Brown Copper & Brass Rolling Mills	300,000
Riordon Pulp & Paper Co.	150,000
Beardmore Belting Co.	100,000
Mining Corporation of Canada	100,000
Coniagas Mines, Limited	100,000
McIntyre Porcupine Mines	100,000
Nichols Chemical Co.	100,000
Victoria Rolling Stock & B. Co.	100,000
Maple Leaf Milling Co.	100,000
H. Walker & Sons	100,000
Edwin Crabtree & Son	100,000
James Coristine Co.	60,000
Vulcan Iron Works	50,000
The Berliner Gramophone Co.	50,000
Can. Iron Foundries	50,000
H. K. Wampole Co., Perth	50,000
Lymans, Limited	50,000
Lukis, Stewart & Co.	30,000
Atlas Construction	25,000
Yarrows, Limited	25,000
Quintal & Lynch	25,000
Hodgson Bros. & Ranson	25,000
Mappin & Webb	5,600
	$ 7,996,600

Trust and Loan Companies.

Royal Trust	$ 1,900,000
National Trust	1,250,000
Toronto General Trusts	1,000,000
Huron & Erie Mortgage Corp.	500,000
Canada Trust Co.	500,000
Canada Permanent	250,000
Civic Investment	250,000
Cen. Can. Loan & Savings Co.	150,000
Trust & Guarantee	150,000
British Mort. Loan, Stratford	100,000
Traders Trust Co.	100,000
Union Trust	100,000
Victoria L. & S. Co., Lindsay	75,000
Waterloo County Loan & Savings	55,000
London & Western Trust Co.	50,000
Home Investment	50,000
Ontario Loan & Deb. Co.	50,000
Dominion Perm. Loan	25,000
London & Canadian	20,000
Chartered Trust & Executor	20,000
Standard Reliance	10,000
	$ 6,605,000

Individuals.

J. K. L. Ross	$ 500,000
Imperial Oil officials	215,000
G. R. Crowe	300,000
Sir Herbert Holt	200,000
M. J. Haney	200,000
James Carruthers	200,000
A. E. Ames	100,000
J. P. Steedman	100,000
Senator O'Brien (estate)	100,000
C. P. Newton, Winnipeg	100,000
E. B. Ryckman	100,000
E. R. Wood	100,000
J. C. Newman	100,000
Col. R. Leonard, St. Catharines	100,000
J. N. Greenshields	100,000
Baron Graham	100,000
Hedley Shaw	100,000
N. B. Mackelvie, New York	100,000
Lord Shaughnessy	80,000
George G. Foster, K.C.	76,000
A Toronto Estate	75,000
Robert Adair	75,000
Charlie Chaplin	58,000
Robert Gray, Chatham	50,000
Alfred Rogers	50,000
J. S. Norris, Montreal	50,000
Mrs. E. B. Ryckman	50,000
J. W. Flavelle, Toronto	50,000
W. D. Matthews	50,000
Sir Edmund Osler	50,000
Col. Henry Cockshutt	50,000
J. S. Tomenson	50,000
J. B. Somers	50,000
S. H. Ewing	50,000
James Redmond	50,000
W. G. Ross	50,000
Mrs. C. H. Gibb	35,000
Col. Robert Gardner	30,000
Senator Curry	25,000
A. H. Scoville, Cleveland	25,000
David Sanson	25,000
F. P. Jones	25,000
H. Paton	25,000
Rolland Moffatt, Oshawa	25,000
Mrs. R. B. Bongard	25,000
C. W. Lindsay	25,000
Jean Meichers	25,000
G. Haig Sims	25,000
Sims Trust	25,000
Wm. Lyall	20,000
Edward Guillet, Montreal	15,000
Mrs. Leo Lepine, Montreal	10,000
	$ 4,214,000

Public Service Corporations.

Canadian Pacic Ry. Co.	$ 1,500,000
Mackay Companies	1,250,000
Bell Telephone Co.	700,000
Montreal Power Co.	250,000
Elder Dempster, Limited	200,000
Southern Canada Power Co.	50,000
Montreal Warehousing Co.	50,000
Shedden Forwarding Co.	25,000
	$ 4,025,000

Municipalities.

Montreal	$ 600,000
Winnipeg	500,000
Brandon	300,000
Truro, N.S	250,000
Victoria	250,000
Winnipeg L. & P. Dept	200,000
Fort William	100,000
Saskatoon	100,000
New Westminster	100,000
Winnipeg School Board	75,000
Westmount	60,000
Halifax	60,000
Oak Bay, B.C.	50,000
Moose Jaw	50,000
Port Arthur	50,000
Owen Sound	40,000
Belleville	25,000
Brantford	20,000
Fort Garry	20,000
Maisonneuve	18,000
Brandon School Board	12,000
Esquimault B.C.	7,000
Saanich, B.C.	6,500
	$ 2,898,500

Investment Companies.

Edward Brown Co., Winnipeg	$ 1,000,000
Wm. Jennings O'Neill, Winnipeg	500,000
A. B. Leach & Co., New York	300,000
Provident Sav. Bank, Cincinnati	250,000
Breed, Elliott & Harrison, Cincinnati	100,000
W. L. Slayton & Co., Toledo	100,000
J. E. Aldred & Co., New York	100,000
Bryant, Dunn & Co.	100,000
W. H. Goadby & Co., New York	100,000
Tomenson, Forwood & Co.	50,000
	$ 2,600,000

Provincial Governments.

Manitoba	$ 600,000
British Columbia	400,000
	$ 1,000,000

Miscellaneous.

Canada Saskatchewan Land Co.	$ 100,000
Upper Canada Law Society	70,000
R. S. Association, Winnipeg	10,000
Methodist Social Union, Toronto	50,000
Halifax Longshoremen	6,000
C. N. Prairie Lands Co.	75,000
Fairview Cemetery Co., Halifax	31,000
Superannuation Fund, Toronto Teachers	5,000
	$ 347,000
Grand total	$121,226,100

MAKING BONDS AVAILABLE TO SMALL BUYERS

Organization Formed in New York to Popularize Municipal Securities.

THRIFT BONDS ARE ISSUED

Municipal Bonds Purchased and Deposited as Security, While Bonds in Small Denominations are Sold to the Public.

An explanation of the plan devised by the National Thrift Bond Corporation of New York to promote thrift by popularizing municipal securities was made in the current issue of the *American City* by Henry Bruere, former chamberlain of the City of New York. After pointing out that in the last resort all investments in municipal bonds come from the people, albeit banks and insurance companies do the buying, he points out that no way has yet been found to make bonds immediately available to the small investor.

"The National Thrift Bond Corporation, organized by a group of publicists and financiers, is attempting to solve the problem of making the people's bonds immediately available to the people on the one hand, and on the other hand of making available to the people, represented by their governments, the vast, untouched sources of public credit which lie in the varied savings of the everyday citizen, small business man, workingman, shop girl, teacher or workingman's wife.

Securities in Trust.

"The idea is a very simple one. A capital fund has been subscribed, all of which is invested in high-grade public securities. These securities are then placed in trust in a substantial, well-known trust company and held until maturity. Against the prospective payment of the principal by the state or city issuing them, and the amount of interest which will be paid during their term, the trust company, through the National Thrift Bond Corporation, will issue certificates of interest in $10 denominations which it will call Thrift Bonds. These thrift bonds will bear interest at 3 per cent. and will be sold the country over through banks, department stores, cigar shops, confectionery stores, and other agencies or places of distribution where people go to satisfy everyday wants.

"The cost of providing the machinery of distribution and for bringing the thrift bonds to the attention of the public, and for collecting and distributing the interest, will be met by the difference between the interest paid by the municipality and the interest paid by the bond corporation on its little bonds. Inasmuch as only the highest grade securities will be purchased, the average difference will not exceed 1 per cent., and in many instances will be below this, since municipal securities are becoming increasingly attractive investments, and the interest rate is constantly being lowered.

Supervised Operations.

"Such is the entire simple mechanism of the plan. Its fundamental concept is absolute integrity of management, complete security of investment and the widest availability of the bonds for easy and attractive purchase.

"The corporation is organized under the banking laws of the State of New York and all its operations will be subject to the careful investigation and observation of the state banking department. The character of its trustees and directors is such as to give assurance of highly conscientious management. Since its purpose is largely to stimulate thrift and saving and to promote the widest public purchases of municipal securities, there will be added reason for the highest standards of management.

"The plan should be of definite interest to municipalities. Public officials would be glad to find some means of giving opportunity to small investors to buy city bonds for the safekeeping of their funds, both because of the advantage of widening the market in city bonds and because of the benefit to the thrifty members of the communities.

Educational Campaign.

"The necessary machinery for the wide distribution of its securities is too complicated and expensive for a single city to develop. An educational campaign must be carried on to acquaint the public with the nature and availability of city securities. There must be arrangements made for the distribution of small denominations through the ordinary merchandise channels. The greatest care in the selection of underlying securities must be exercised, and there must be steady development of a market through the regular supply of securities far in excess of any individual city's borrowing requirements. The ordinary city could not succeed in developing a general market for its securities even among the people of its own community, for its bond issues come out only at long intervals, and the educational machinery would be too costly to organise, even if it succeeded for these periodic occasions.

"To overcome all these objections the National Thrift Bond Corporation is planning operations on a large scale. It will carry on an educational campaign continuously. It will have always available satisfactory securities upon which to base the issue of its participating certificates of Thrift Bonds. It will develop the habit of investment among small investors, both through the force of example and through the power of publicity."

PROSPECTS GOOD.

New York Authority Believes Canadian Loan Will Go Well.

That the United States may take as much as $50,000,000, or one-third of the new Canadian war loan, is the opinion of the *Bond Buyer* of New York. Writing of the loan, this paper says: "The prospects for its successful flotation are more than good. Canada gets behind its war loans and gives them such a decided boost that they can hardly fail to make good. Probably every bond house in the Dominion is working overtime in an effort to send in a creditable number of subscriptions for the new bonds and their work is being supplemented by many of our own bond dealers, who believe in the Canadian issue, and are advising their clients to buy it."

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61 Yonge St. TORONTO

"INVESTMENTS"
A MUCH MISUSED TERM

Many who should be, and think they are laying up money for their old age, are misled into so-called "investments," where their hard-earned money is jeopardized, and frequently lost, though it is of the utmost importance to them and to those who may be dependent upon them that its absolute safety should be beyond peradventure.

To those who should invest safely and with caution, not speculate, the bonds of the Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation can be confidently recommended. This Corporation is most conservative in the investment of the funds entrusted to it. For more than sixty years it has held a leading position among Canada's financial institutions, and its bonds are a **LEGAL INVESTMENT FOR TRUST FUNDS.** They are issued for one hundred dollars and upwards. Write for full particulars.

Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation
Toronto Street TORONTO
Paid-up Capital and Reserve Fund $11,000,000.00
ESTABLISHED 1855

MANUFACTURERS PRESS, LIMITED.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 27th day of January, 1917, incorporating Eldon Moir, druggist, Donald Lorne McDonald, accountant, Oral Nathan Birchard, filing clerk, Rose Gordon, stenographer, and John Campbell, barrister-at-law, all of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, for the following purposes, viz.—(a) To carry on the business of publishers, booksellers, stationers, printers and lithographers, and to acquire, possess and dispose of copyrights; to acquire, control, operate, manufacture, publish and dispose of newspapers, books, periodicals and magazines of every kind and description, and to carry on a general publicity and advertising business in all its branches, both as principals and agents; (b) To manufacture and deal in paper, paper materials and paper substitutes of all kinds and articles and substitutes made from any kind of paper, pulp, mixture, combination, solvent, preparation or material used in the manufacture or treatment of paper or paper substitutes; (c) To acquire, hold and dispose of shares in companies having objects similar to those of this company; (d) To pay out of the funds of the company all costs and expenses of and incidental to the incorporation and organization of the company. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "Manufacturers Press, Limited," with a capital stock of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, divided into 15,000 shares of ten dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario. Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 30th day of January, 1917.

THOMAS MULVEY,
Under-Secretary of State.

FIELD OF MUNICIPAL FINANCE

PROFITABLENESS OF DEBT REFUNDING QUESTIONED

Much Will Depend on Condition of Market When Bonds Mature.

ONTARIO'S EXPECTATIONS

Montreal Bonds Will be Sold Privately by J. P. Morgan & Co. on a Basis of 98.07, with 2 Per Cent. Commission.

There is no doubt that, apart from the Dominion Government's war financing, the big feature of the year will be the refunding of the debts of Canadian cities and provinces on this side of the Atlantic. This proceeding, sanctioned and stimulated by the British Treasury, is likely to reach large proportions. Whether it will actually be as profitable an undertaking as some sanguine officials imagine, is yet to be demonstrated, though its patriotic value is unquestioned. In some cases, annual interest charges have been decreased slightly and a reduction made in the debt. As, however, the loans refunded were originally for long terms and the substituted securities sold in the American market have been issued for considerably shorter periods, the saving may be more apparent than real. It will depend on the rate at which renewals of the current loans will be effected as against the rate of interest then obtaining in Great Britain. This factor and sinking fund complications may have prevented other borrowers from attempting the same operation, though the chief reason is doubtless the difficulty in actually purchasing the securities themselves in Great Britain, at a price sufficiently low to enable the refunding operation to show a profit.

Ontario's Plans.

In the Ontario Legislature last week, Hon. T. W. McGarry, Provincial Treasurer, gave the leader of the Opposition some information on the proposed transference of Ontario's debt from London to New York. Mr. McGarry stated that the Government did not intend to issue one big loan for the $17,000,000 involved. He pointed out that it would be a slow task buying in the securities, and it was doubtful if more than $5,000,000 could be purchased in the next twelve months. No loan would be issued until four or five millions of Ontario bonds had been redeemed, and then the terms would depend on the condition of the money market at the time. Mr. McGarry said that the bonds would be mobilized by the Imperial authorities at a stated price but he did not think it would be wise to make public the amount to be paid.

The Montreal Programme.

The first operation between J. P. Morgan & Co. and the city of Montreal, involving $10,000,000, will cover three months from February 1, 1917. Purchase price of the Montreal securities will be paid by issuance of new 5 per cent., 10-year bonds. Proceeds of the sale will be estimated on a basis of 98.07, less 2 per cent. commission, and adding accrued interest. The bonds will be negotiated by the Morgan firm by private sale, and any excess in proceeds over that basis will be equally divided between the city and Morgans. These financial agents guarantee that the cost of sterling exchange for the transference of the purchase money to London shall not exceed $4.76½ per pound sterling. In view of the uncertainty of the political situation, however, both the city and its financial agents have the right to cancel the arrangement "in face of adverse circumstances beyond their control."

NOVA SCOTIA CITIES.

Borrowing Bills Are Now Before Provincial Legislature.

A number of borrowing bills have already made their appearance in the Nova Scotia Legislature, and the opinion is that before the close of the House a very considerable amount of bonds will have been authorized. The law of the province now requires a standard form for all municipal bonds, vised by the Government. One of the first of these bills this year is from the town of Trenton for $50,000 to be used for extending the water system, purchasing a school site, providing fire protection, and constructing sidewalks. The rate of interest on these and the other bonds is placed at 5 per cent.

Sydney, which ranks as a city, sharing that distinction with Halifax, is to be authorized to borrow $27,000 for fire purposes, $30,000 for streets, and $55,000 for sewers. The issue shall not be made, the Act provides, until the matter shall have been submitted to the ratepayers for approval. The city of Halifax is asking for authority to issue $222,000 of bonds for water and sewer extensions and the construction of an abattoir. In Halifax there is no provision for submission of such matters to the ratepayers. The town of New Glasgow is being authorized to borrow $15,000 for the providing of fire protection equipment.

Kingston's tax rate this year will be 29½ mills, which includes one mill for war and one mill for garbage purposes. This is 1½ mills more than the 1916 rate.

The tax rate of the city of Brantford will be 27½ mills, including one mill for war tax and two mills for patriotic and other grants.

Money By-laws

Those investors who wish to keep in touch with the municipal bond market will find this department useful. It aims to be accurate and convenient. THE FINANCIAL POST makes a specialty of municipal bond news. Municipalities will find it to their advantage to send in direct news of contemplated bond issues.

BY-LAWS PASSED OR DEFEATED.

Pickering Township.—$4,500 to defray the cost of erecting a new school house in S.S. No. 14, passed by council, March 7.

Cobourg.—$10,000 loan to the Cobourg Felt Company, passed by the ratepayers, March 12, the vote being 372 to 120.

BY-LAWS TO BE VOTED ON.

March 26, Lake, S.D., Man.—$16,000 for the purpose of enlarging the existing school building. Frank Dobbs, Shoal Lake, Man.

April 2, St. Francois Xavier R.M., Man.—$55,000 to improve the Main highway leading through the municipality. Frank McDougall, secretary-treasurer, St. Francois Xavier, Man.

March 29, Beamsville, Ont.—$12,000 towards completing the building of a new high school. W. D. Fairbrother, municipal clerk, Beamsville.

March 30, Listowel, Ont.—$15,000 loan to the Perfect-Knit Mills, Limited, same to be raised by issue of 5 per cent., 15-instalment debentures.

March 28, Gleichen, Alta.—$6,000 for the purchase of the local electric light plant, owned by F. C. Vigor. P. Maclean, secretary-treasurer.

April 7, Wolseley, Sask.—$9,000 for the purchase of a gas engine, dynamo, building and site, etc., for municipal electric light plant. A. B. Hill, secretary-treasurer, Wolseley, Sask.

DEBENTURE NOTES.

Trenton.—The Ontario Legislature has authorized the town to issue debentures to raise $10,000, which was the amount given to the British Chemical Co. for the purchase of a site for a factory.

Carleton County.—Legislative authority has been granted the county to issue 40-year debentures to raise $60,000 for the construction of a bridge over the Rideau River.

Ottawa.—The private bills committee of the legislature struck out the city's application for power to issue $150,000 debentures for the St. Patrick street bridge, without submitting the proposition to the ratepayers.

SASKATCHEWAN.

The following is a list of debenture applications granted by the Local Government Board from March 5th to 9th:

School Districts.—Wergeland, $1,900; St. Elio, $1,700; Learig, $1,700; Frobisher, $2,500; White Eagle, $1,200.

Rural Telephone Companies. — Three Rivers, $16,300; Glengarry, $1,500; Bethune, S.W., $2,300; North Springside, $3,300.

Villages.—Imperial, $7,000.

Town.—Wolseley, $9,000.

The following is a list of debentures reported sold from March 5th to 9th, 1917:

School Districts.—Big Stick, $1,700, W. L. McKinnon & Co.; Weetslade, $1,600, Western School Supply, Regina; Buccleugh, $1,200, W. L. McKinnon & Co.; Brookland, $1,200, W. L. McKinnon & Co.; Palmersville, $1,500, Nay & James, Regina.

Rural Telephone Companies.—Fishing Lake, $725, Union Bank of Canada, Souris; Meyronne Southern, $25,500, W. L. McKinnon & Co.; Flaxcombe North, $3,000, W. L. McKinnon & Co.; Macrorie, $26,000, W. L. McKinnon & Co.

BOND SALES.

$200 Canada Bread at 93½; $28,000 Can. Cement at 97½; $500 Cedar Rapids at 90; $500 Dominion Coal at 94½; $1,000 Dominion Textile, Series C, at 98½; $1,000 Lyall Construction at 83¾; $600 Montreal Trams. debs. at 72½; $1,000 Quebec Ry. at 68 to 65; $1,100 Steel of Canada at 98 to 97¾; $1,000 Wayagamack at 87; $41,900 War Loan at 97¾ to 97; $21,500 New War Loan at 96½ to 95½.

TORONTO LOSES MONEY BY ITS TAX LENIENCY

Wealthy People Proved to be Taking Advantage of Light Penalty.

FOR NON-PAYMENT OF RATES

Effort Now Being Made to Have 5 Per Cent. Penalty Increased After Taxes Are a Year Behind.

Toronto is making an effort to secure a revision of the law which will enable the city to impose a more stringent penalty on delinquent taxpayers. Under the existing law, which was designed to protect the small householder, a charge of 5 per cent. straight is imposed on the taxpayer in arrears, and this penalty is no less and no more if he is behind one month or two years in his payment.

It is now contended that many wealthy people are making money out of this low interest rate by studiously refraining from paying their taxes for many months after they fall due. The city therefore asks that a scale of charges be imposed, which will permit of an increasing penalty the longer a taxpayer is in arrears. It is suggested that after one year, an additional charge at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum should be levied pro rata according to the length of time payment is deferred.

To prove that it is the wealthy man or the wealthy firm that is making use of the city in this despicable way, a few instances are given taken from the 1915 list. These are actual cases:—

Due in 1915	Taxes	When Paid
Large mfg. plant....	$ 6,189	1917
Palatial residence ..	14,030	late 1916
Office building	28,499	1917
Land corporation ...	43,622	†part 1917
Manufacturing plant	5,890	Nov. 1916
Apartment house ..	5,289	†part 1917
Bldg. & sporting pl.	7,489	†part 1917
Apartment house ..	3,072	†part 1917
Store property	4,764	balance 1917

†Balance still due

WENTWORTH COUNTY.

Patriotic Issue Will be Put Out at 5½ Per Cent.

In view of the fact that the war loan is being floated at a 5.40 per cent. rate, Councillor Biggs, of the Wentworth County Council, speaking at the Council meeting on March 14, declared that it was foolish for the county to issue its patriotic loan at 5 per cent. This had been the interest rate inserted in the by-law at the previous meeting of the Council. When informed that the bonds had not yet been sold, Mr. Biggs moved that the by-law be changed so that the interest would be 5½ per cent. instead of 5 per cent., and the term ten years instead of twenty years. The issue amounts to $72,000.

Several rural telephone issues have been purchased lately by W. L. McKinnon & Co., Toronto and Regina, these including $19,800 Biggar Cochery; $10,000 Bench; $9,000 Prairie Rose; $21,500 Pambrun; $10,000 Valley Centre; $8,000 Grassy Hill, and $20,500 Wiseton. All are 7 per cent., 15-instalments, except Prairie Rose, which is 6 per cent., 15-instalments. W. L. McKinnon & Co., have also purchased an issue of $9,000, 7 per cent., 30-instalment bonds made by the Assiniboia, Sask., Schools.

St. Catharines tax rate is 25 mills for all purposes, being ½ mill less than the general rate last year.

Plans are well perfected for the organization of the St. John Shipbuilding Company, with a capital of one million dollars, to operate under a Dominion charter and construct ships at St. John, N.B., at first wooden ones and later steel vessels.

WEEKLY RECORD OF GOVERNMENT AND MUNICIPAL BOND SALES.

Date. Place, Purpose and Purchaser.	Rate.	Term.	Amount.	Price.
March 9— Saskatchewan Schools, various	7%	10-ins.	$ 7,200	......
March 9— Saskatchewan Phones, various	7%	15-ins.	55,225	......
March 20— Redcliffe, Alta, O'Hara & Co.	5%	10-yr.	5,200	......
March 20— Narcisse, S.D., Man., O'Hara	7%	15-ins.	1,800	......
March 20— Mud Creek, S.D., Man., O'Hara	7%	15-ins.	1,000	......
Total........			$70,425	

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A low expense ratio; a high interest rate; permanent business; safe investments; favorable mortality — these are the features in the experience of a company that make for big dividends. No one factor alone will produce large profits, but the Mutual Life of Canada has all the combined profit-earning features enumerated above, so that there is no compensating loss. It follows that a prospective policyholder who knows the Mutual of Canada, will choose that company, and a prospective life insurance agent, if he is wise, will seek an engagement with the same company.

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WATERLOO ONTARIO
ASSURANCES $109,645,581 ASSETS $29,361,963 SURPLUS $4,595,151

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AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS

THE
CANADA NATIONAL FIRE
INSURANCE COMPANY
HEAD OFFICE: WINNIPEG, MAN.

SURPLUS TO POLICYHOLDERS, $1,820,752.82

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Sun Life of Canada Policies are safe and profitable Policies to buy.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY OF CANADA
HEAD OFFICE—MONTREAL

W. A. Fraser has come back

YOU remember W. A. Fraser, the brilliant Canadian author of "Mooswa," "Thoroughbreds," "Blood Lilies," and other good stories of India and Canada? Latterly Mr. Fraser's literary activity has been in repose, but now he has arranged to provide **MacLean's Magazine** with a brand new series of short stories, the first of which, "A WANDERING MUMMY," is a fine tale of the Canadian West, with an East Indian strand woven into it. It appears in the April **MacLean's.**

Hopkins Moorhouse, who is "coming strong." Mr. Moorhouse is a Manitoban, and to the April **MacLean's** he contributes The Centre of Gravity, "corking good stuff," to use the language of the Editor. This is the first of a series of stories featuring Andy Doolin, a "character," keeper of a saloon. These stories are of the boom days in British Columbia's gold mining history, days when Jim Crotty, Dutch McGee, and The Parson, desperadoes all, made life a catchy thing and stirring.

James B. Hendryx is a well-known writer whose 90,000-word serial story begins in the April **MacLean's,** The Gun-Brand, is of the Peace River Country, and is of gun-runners, Indians, whiskey, a Hudson's Bay Company post, voyageurs, and a dream of a girl.

Agnes C. Laut, H. F. Gadsby and W. A. Craick are contributors to the April **MacLean's.** Each contributes a special article of great and immediate interest.

Now, these are just a part of the contents of

MACLEAN'S FOR APRIL

THEY suffice, however, to give you a good idea of the distinctive Canadian character and appeal of **MacLean's,** and to let you and others see that in **MacLean's** one gets his money's worth and more, whether it be mere entertainment that is sought, or something informative, stimulating and timely concerning Canada life, interests, thought and politics.

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CANADIAN NORTHERN

INVESTORS' INSURANCE NOTES

COMPULSORY HEALTH INSURANCE UNNEEDED

Does Not Have Any Marked Influence as a Health Measure.

TWO SYSTEMS COMPARED

Experience of New York Contrasted With That of Berlin, Where the Compulsory Idea is in Force.

Writing in the Journal of the American Medical Association, Frederick L. Hoffman deals with the subject of compulsory health insurance. In view of the fact that the propaganda for this form of insurance, he writes, is made to rest largely on the assumption, which, however, is quite erroneous, that the health progress of countries under social insurance has been more pronounced or effective than in the corresponding health progress of countries which have not established at least compulsory health insurance, such as the United States, Canada and Australia, or any one of the great South American republics, it may be interesting to know that during the last twenty years the sanitary progress of the cities of New York and Berlin has been as follows:—

Comparing the period 1888-1892 with the period of 1908-1912, since there are no trustworthy data of a later date for the city of Berlin, it appears that the general death rate of New York decreased from 25.3 per thousand to 15.5, or 10.3 per thousand, equivalent to 39.9 per cent. The death rate of Berlin during the same period decreased from 20.9 per thousand to 15.1, or 5.8 per thousand, equivalent to 27.8 per cent. The average death rate of both cities during the period 1908-1912 was practically the same. It would therefore seem entirely erroneous to claim that the sanitary progress of the largest city of Germany was to a measurable extent affected by compulsory health insurance.

Pulmonary Death Rate.

The mortality from pulmonary tuberculosis in the city of New York decreased from 32.4 per 10,000 during the first five years of the twenty-year period to 18.1, or 14.3 per 10,000, equivalent to 44.1 per cent. The corresponding decrease in the pulmonary tuberculosis death rate of Berlin was from 28.3 per 10,000 to 17.9, or 10.4 per 10,000, equivalent to 36.7 per cent. The actual as well as the relative decrease in pulmonary tuberculosis death rate was therefore more pronounced in the city of New York, without compulsory health insurance, than in the city of Berlin, where practically the entire wage-earning population is subject not only to the provisions of the compulsory health insurance law, but also to the even more drastic provisions of a compulsory invalidity insurance law. It may be said in this connection that very little, indeed, has been done by sickness insurance societies in the direction of the prevention and cure of tuberculosis among wage-earners. What has been done in this direction has been almost exclusively in connection with invalidity insurance, for the obvious reason that the comparatively short period during which medical attendance is provided would be of little, if any, real value in connection with the treatment of chronic or prolonged diseases.

Typhoid Fever.

The mortality from typhoid fever, which is perhaps the most sensitive index of sanitary progress, decreased in New York city from 2.5 per 10,000 to 1.1, or 1.4 per 10,000, equivalent to 56 per cent. The corresponding decrease in the typhoid fever death rate of the city of Berlin was from 1.4 per 10,000 to 0.3, or 1.1 per 10,000, equivalent to 78.6 per cent. The actual reduction in the typhoid fever death rate of the city of New York was therefore greater than the corresponding reduction in the typhoid fever death rate of Berlin, which, however, has now been reduced so low that the mortality is practically negligible.

An equally sensitive index of effective sanitary progress and control is the mortality from diphtheria and croup. The death rate from these diseases in the city of New York decreased from 13.3 per 10,000 to 3.2, 10.1 per 10,000, equivalent to 75.9 per cent. The corresponding decrease in the death rate of Berlin was from 8.3 per 10,000, to 3.3, or 5.0 per 10,000, or 60.2 per cent.

Unnecessary Measure.

A large amount of additional statistical and other evidence can be brought forward to prove that the sanitary or public health progress of the German empire has not been in advance of corresponding progress made in this country or Canada or Australia. Since the death rate is practically proportionate to serious sickness rate, it is a safe conclusion that the general health conditions of this country, with particular reference to wage-earners, are, broadly speaking, more satisfactory at the present time than at any time in the past, and that therefore the establishment of compulsory health insurance as a public health measure is wholly unnecessary.

SOLDIERS' INSURANCE.

Men Must Have Resided Within City to Get Benefits.

In considering the proposal of Thos. Hooke, M.P.P., to give the city of Toronto authority to pay insurance to the widows of soldiers whose names appeared on the city's insurance roll, irrespective of whether they resided in the city or outside its border, opposition developed on the score that this was putting too heavy a burden on the ctiy. Finance Commissioner Bradshaw stated "there is a contingent liability of forty-five million dollars for soldiers' insurance now. I am opposed to the suggestion made, because if you commence to insure a man ten yards outside the city limits to-day you will be asked to do the same thing for somebody else a mile away to-morrow, and so on indefinitely. The city should not be saddled with any further liability in this direction. We are doing magnanimously already."

The bill was approved without the proposed amendment. The chief provision in it is that instead of the words "dependents" in the Act, as it stands, the words "parents, widow, children, sisters, brothers, or any person acting in loco parentis," are substituted. One Act also provides for the expenditure by municipalities for rifles, ammunition, protection of municipal property, and pay for expenses in connection with returned soldiers.

LEGISLATION.

Treasurer of Canada Life Gives Illuminating Address.

At the March meeting of the Insurance Institute of Toronto, E. M. Saunders, Treasurer of the Canada Life Assurance Company, addressed the insurance fraternity on "How Legislation is Affecting Insurance Companies' Investments." He extended his field somewhat and also dealt with the loaning corporations. A consideration of the bills passed in the different provinces occupied the greater part of the evening, some of them coming in for severe criticism. He spoke of the general moratorium which was applied for in Ontario, but stated that those at the head of the province's administration foresaw the evil effects that would result and would not have the Act. "The Western provinces have been great sinners in their Moratorium Act," said Mr. Saunders. "Legislation was passed which was meant to bring about a form of relief to those affected by the war, but in a great many cases the Act was abused by unscrupulous persons who were merely looking for something to hide behind and get out of paying their debts. Some were even unscrupulous enough to enlist in order to take advantage of the War Relief Act. We would not have blamed them had they enlisted and gone to the front, but they joined the army and then by means known to themselves, stayed at home."

During his address, Mr. Saunders said: "It must be gratifying to the general public to see how splendidly the insurance companies are responding to the war loan. In mentioning this, I do not wish to emphasize my company's subscription, but up to the close of business last night I believe the total subscriptions received from the insurance companies totalled about fifteen million dollars. With the subscriptions which will come later, I believe the insurance companies will subscribe in the neighborhood of twenty-five million dollars."

PAYMENT OF WAR CLAIMS SIMPLIFIED

Order-in-Council Seeks to Avoid Delays Hitherto Frequent.

OFFICIAL DEATH CERTIFICATE

How Life Companies May Recover in the Event of Soldiers, Presumed Dead, Being Afterwards Found Alive.

With a view to avoiding delays in the payment by life insurance companies of claims arising from the death or disappearance of Canadian soldiers at the front, an Order-in-Council under the provisions of the War Measures Act, has been passed on the recommendation of the Minister of Finance, providing that all life insurance companies transacting business in Canada shall recognize, as satisfactory evidence of death, the official certificates of death or presumption of death, as the case may be, issued by the Department of Militia and Defence.

Recovery.

The Order also provides that should any claim be paid in respect of a soldier resident in Canada at the time of the issue of the policy or of enlistment, who has been officially certified as dead or as missing and assumed to be dead, but who subsequently proves to be alive, and the company fail to recover the amount from the beneficiary, there may be paid to the company from the Consolidated Fund under the provisions of the War Appropriation Act, the amount by which the payment made exceeds the actuarial reserve maintained by the company in respect of the policy.

The official certificates of death referred to are issued from the Adjutant General's Office, Militia Headquarters, Ottawa, about two or three months after the date of death. In the case of men missing more than six months and believed to be dead, full enquiry is then made and the official certificate of presumption of death is issued as soon as possible thereafter.

Reluctant to Accept.

Some companies have in the past been reluctant to recognize the certificates as satisfactory evidence of death, but have taken the view that in justice to their general body of policyholders, they should await more complete proof.

The provision now made by the Order-in-Council will, it is believed, fully protect the companies and avoid delays in paying claims which in some cases have proved embarrassing to the claimants. The Order will apply to fraternal societies as well as to ordinary life insurance companies.

The annual meeting of the Howick Mutual Fire Insurance Co. was held in the Town Hall, Gorrie. The directors' report showed that 1,540 policies had been issued during 1916, bringing the total at the end of the year up to 5,434. The amount of business written was $3,419,820; the amount expired or cancelled, $3,224,035; the net amount in force at the end of the year, $11,615,652, an increase of $195,785. Losses paid during the year amounted to about $17,000. Receipts were $42,976.

The Ontario Farmers' Weather Insurance Mutual Company held its annual meeting recently in Grand Valley. The report showed receipts of $16,315 and expenditures of $9,937, including $4,011 losses. The assets total $197,097, including cash in bank $10,889. There are 6,303 policies in force, totalling $6,669,040 insurance. 2,732 policies were taken out during the year, representing $2,875,065 insurance, and 2,826 policies were cancelled or expired, representing $2,896,815 insurance.

The bill introduced in the Ontario Legislature by E. W. J. Owens to give the executives of fraternal insurance societies power to take action to improve the actuarial position of their societies without being bound by the limits of their respective constitutions and without securing the approval of the members, will be submitted for consideration to a special committee of the Legislature.

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Many do know. They know that for inexpensive, profitable Life Insurance they cannot improve upon the Great-West Policies,—and act accordingly. This is seen in the amount of insurance now held in force — over $133,000,000 — and the GAIN of over $13,000,000 secured last year.

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Established 1837. Incorporated [illegible]
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Reserve Fund....£1,960,000 Together ....[illegible]
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.......[illegible]
Total Capital and Reserve ....[illegible]
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REAL ESTATE AND MORTGAGES

ASSETS NOT SUFFICIENT TO PAY EXPENSES

Liquidators Make Call on Creditors for Their Fees.

REAL ESTATE HIGH FINANCING

President of Maple Leaf Realties Limited, Sold Property to Company at Profit of $9,000 to Himself, and Took Profits in Cash.

Quite a number of Montreal people received a painful reminder of the past and gone boom days of Montreal real estate this week, when they received the report of the liquidators entrusted with the winding up of the Maple Leaf Realties Co., Ltd., which went into liquidation on July 31st, 1913.

The liabilities of the company aggregated $29.351.78, but instead of getting a dividend on their claims, the creditors will have to pay the liquidators for their work.

The assets sold were not sufficient to pay the fees of the liquidators and inspectors, the deficit, according to the report, amounting to $2,494.27, which the liquidators, Duhamel, Jenkinson & Beaulieu, are asking the creditors to pay on the basis of 8½ cents on the dollar of their claims.

This statement is not a final one, but the hands of the liquidators were forced by the action of the former president of the company, W. T. Wood, who took proceedings to compel them to make a first dividend report, Mr. Wood claims to be a creditor of the company to the extent of $5,838.56, for moneys advanced. This claim was transferred to his sister. The liquidators state that no moneys were advanced by Wood. He endorsed notes in favor of the Merchants' Bank, but the notes have not been paid. The bank was secured by a mortgage on the two houses built by the company, and which were sold by the liquidator. The amount realized, was not sufficient, however, to pay their claim in full, and they are still creditors to the extent of about $3,000.

The organization and subsequent management of this real estate company presents many curious features. The president, Mr. Wood, gave the company an option on certain lots at 35 cents a foot; later he changed his mind and raised the price to 38 cents a foot; the company agreed to both propositions without any argument. Wood put the second deal through and cleared a profit of $9,000 for himself on the deal. He took his profits out in cash, and the company was left stranded. The shareholders, whose holdings of stock range from $2,000 to $300, will lose every cent of their money, and it is very doubtful if the ordinary creditors will ever get enough to reimburse them for their outlay for liquidators' expenses.

The company owns 56 lots on Patricia and Westmore avenues, Montreal, on which $27,000 is still owing. The only hope of salvaging anything out of the wreck, is for the liquidators to hold on until real estate takes a turn for the better.

FARM LANDS IN DEMAND.

More Inquiry in Winnipeg Than Any Time in Three Years.

Since the first of the month agents for land companies in Winnipeg have received more inquiries for property than in any like period since 1914. A good many representative men with considerable capital have been running up from St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Chicago, in order to investigate land propositions, while Winnipeg dealers have been in the south negotiating with parties on large deals.

"It is certain that the present attractive prices of wheat will bring about the immediate development of most of the big tracts now being purchased," said one dealer. "The purchasers are men who have capital, and they are coming into the Western Canadian field as producers. With a guaranteed price for wheat around $1.50 per bushel, thousands of American farmers are sure to be attracted to the West this year."

Frank Russell, of the Canadian Pacific Railway land department, states that the demand for land in the three Prairie Provinces shows a big revival and that the actual transactions since the beginning of the year show a very considerable increase over the figures for the corresponding period of the year 1916. The next quarterly report of the Hudson Bay Co. will also present a highly satisfactory showing in respect to increased sales. The company's sales last year were considered very good considering the conditions resulting from the war, but there is every indication that they will be much exceeded this year. The Canadian Northern Land Company and other companies also report a good demand for farm land in the territories where they have holdings for sale. The purchasers are chiefly resident farmers, but newcomers from the United States are conspicuous among the list of buyers.

FARM SALES.

Several Properties in Ontario Sold at Good Prices.

A. D. Grant has disposed of his 100 acres to his neighbor, Joseph sion of Grey Township to his neighbor, Lawrence Wheeler, who gets possession immediately. The price was $7,000. This gives Mr. Wheeler 325 acres of land. Mr. Grant will probably move to Stratford.

Robert L. McDonald has purchased the 50-acre farm of John Mitchell, of the 10th concession of Grey, for which he paid $4,200. Another farm change in Grey was that of Wm. Lowe, of the third concession, who disposed of his 100 acres to his neighbor, Joseph Jacklin, for $4,650.

Nelson Hayter, of Stephen Township, has bought R. Close's farm on the lake road, 200 acres, for $13,100.

Roy Stoner, 2nd concession, Bosanquet Township, has bought the Albert Morningstar fruit farm, near Rock Glen, 45 acres, for $12,000.

WINDSOR GROWS.

Many New Houses Being Erected in Detroit River City.

Reports from Windsor indicate considerable building activity in that city, as a result of the insistent demand for houses. Homes are going up at a rapid rate on the west side and are being sold or rented before they are completed. On Elm avenue, between London and Wyandotte streets, Winter, Williamson & Little are putting up 21 houses, having started on 11. Peter Osterhout is building about 20 and Baby Bros. have started eight of 21 planned.

Winter, Williamson & Little are finishing up six apartments on Cameron, between London and Sandwich. Nine detached houses on the west side of Cameron were completed by this firm last fall. They built 108 houses last year, counting apartments, and they may beat that record this year, being engaged in completing a row of apartment houses on Cameron, the erection of 21 houses on Elm, four bungalows on Josephine, 11 dwellings on Pelissier, Ellis, one on Pierre, one on Moy and a four-family apartment in Ford City.

This firm will also put up the largest apartment in Windsor, running through from Goyeau to City Hall Park, the building to contain 24 apartments.

AIMED AT SPECULATORS.

New Taxation Measure Under Consideration by Ontario Legislature.

The Ontario Government last week rejected a bill introduced into the Legislature by the member for South Brant, permitting municipalities by a two-thirds vote of their council or by a majority vote of the electors, to raise a larger revenue from the land value and a lesser amount on the improvements on the land.

In supporting the bill, Thomas Marshall (Lincoln), said the law as it stood discriminated against the working classes and allowed owners of castles and mansions to get off with lighter taxation comparatively. If the bill were adopted, speculators would be compelled to sell land which they were holding for a rise in price and for which they were giving no service to the state whatever.

J. A. Pinard (Ottawa), advanced strong arguments for the adoption of the measure. On Sparks street, Ottawa, he said, was a piece of land 66 x 100 feet, which was sold for $120,000, and was only assessed at $33,000. It should have been assessed at a higher figure. There was only "an old shack worth $5,000" on the plot, he declared.

MANUFACTURERS ARE LOOKING TO MONTREAL CITY

Many Enquiries Received From Concerns Across the Line.

718 TRANSFERS IN FEBRUARY

Good Demand for Heated Flats, With Tendency Towards Higher Prices—The Housing Problem.

"I do not look for any great change in the real estate situation in Montreal while the war is on," said J. Craddock Simpson, the veteran real estate man, to THE FINANCIAL POST this week. Mr. Simpson pointed out, however, that during the month of February there were no less than 718 transfers in Montreal, Verdun, Maisonneuve, Montreal West, and Outremont. The total amount involved was $3,600,000. "This is considered very quiet business just now, but ten years ago it would have been considered brisk business. It all depends upon the point of view. We have larger ideas now."

Mr. Simpson is, however, very optimistic about the ultimate future of real estate in Montreal. It is quite natural that the people with money should do other things with it just now, he said.

"The war loans have a patriotic appeal, and very properly; the people are responding to the Government's call for funds to finance the war, which means so much to all of us. Then, again, the stock market offers very attractive money-making opportunities to the man with money to invest.

"There are a lot of people making money in the munition business just now," said Mr. Simpson, "and after the war is over, they will be in a position to gratify their tastes as regards homes. That will mean active demand for desirable properties.

"An encouraging feature of the present situation," said Mr. Simpson, " is the large number of inquiries which we are receiving for manufacturing properties and sites. Many of these are from big concerns with their head offices across the line. Apparently they realize that after the war the allied nations will be more inclined to trade with each other than even with neutrals, and they are preparing to establish branch factories in Canada, in order to get a share of that very desirable business.".

This Mr. Simpson expects to be a very important factor in the development of Montreal in the future.

"As the commercial metropolis of Canada, Montreal stands to benefit by whatever progress takes place in any part of the country. That prosperity, no matter how remote the section, will be reflected in this city."

Mr. Simpson expects to see Montreal a city of more than a million population in — well, he would not consider it remarkable progress if that goal were reached within five years, providing the war ends reasonably soon.

Mr. Simpson says that the renting situation is fairly satisfactory. There is a keen demand, particularly for heated apartments and flats. The people appear to be desirous of avoiding any trouble about coal, and for that reason the demand for self-contained houses is not as great as it has been in the past. The rents are holding fairly firm, the tendency, if there is any change, being upwards.

As a result of the war, Mr. Simpson looks forward to seeing the housing conditions in Montreal improved. "The war has taught us to think of others, and I have strong hopes of seeing something practical done to make conditions more pleasant for the people who cannot pay high rents. The matter has been discussed in a feeble way in the past, but has never really been grappled with. There will be an opportunity for either a municipal experiment or private effort, or both. Something must certainly be done to improve the conditions under which our poor people have to live."

The township of Hibbert rejected all offers for its issue of $5,000 Hydro-Electric bonds, up for sale on Monday.

TO INVESTORS

THOSE WHO, FROM TIME TO TIME, HAVE FUNDS REQUIRING INVESTMENT MAY PURCHASE AT PAR

DOMINION OF CANADA DEBENTURE STOCK

IN SUMS OF $500, OR ANY MULTIPLE THEREOF

Principal repayable 1st October, 1919.

Interest payable half-yearly, 1st April and 1st October by cheque (free of exchange at any chartered Bank in Canada) at the rate of five per cent per annum from the date of purchase.

Holders of this stock will have the privilege of surrendering at par and accrued interest, as the equivalent of cash, in payment of any allotment made under any future war loan issue in Canada other than an issue of Treasury Bills or other like short date security.

Proceeds of this stock are for war purposes only.

A commission of one-quarter of one per cent will be allowed to recognized bond and stock brokers on allotments made in respect of applications for this stock which bear their stamp.

For application forms apply to the Deputy Minister of Finance, Ottawa.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, OTTAWA
OCTOBER 7th, 1916.

CRITICISM MAY COME.

Private Sales to Morgan May Raise Questions.

In connection with the transfer of the debts of Canadian provinces and cities from London to New York, the *Bond Buyer* says it would not be surprising if some criticism of the private sale of new dollar securities to J. P. Morgan & Co. should be heard. "Canada," it says, "has recently adopted the public sale principle pretty generally, and any wholesale deviation from this accepted rule of public finance might not meet with entire approval in financial circles here or in the Dominion."

CANADIAN REIN-DRIVE TRACTORS, LIMITED.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 26th day of February, 1917, incorporating Henry Jasper Martin and Charles Evans-Lewis, barrister-at-law, Thomas Neville Poole, law clerk, Arthur Deane Parker, estate broker, and Edmund Hale Austin, broker, all of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, for the following purposes, viz.:—(a) To buy, sell, trade and carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in tractors, motors, engines, carriages, machinery and agricultural implements of all kinds and of all materials, substances, appliances and things required for or incidental to the manufacture, preparation, adaptation, use or working thereof or the packing, storage or disposition thereof; (b) To purchase or otherwise acquire, hold, lease or otherwise dispose of any real or personal property, rights, or privileges which may be necessary or useful for the carrying on of the business of this company; (c) To construct, maintain and operate on the property of the company all works, tramways, telegraph and telephone lines, bridges, reservoirs, flumes, dams and any other works and conveniences which may seem directly or indirectly conducive to any of the company's objects; (d) To construct, acquire, own, manage, charter, operate, hire and lease all kinds of steam and sailing vessels, boats, tugs and barges, and other vessels, wharves, docks, elevators, warehouses, freight sheds and other buildings necessary or convenient for the purposes of this company; (e) To construct or acquire by lease, purchase or otherwise and to operate works for the production, sale and disposal of steam, electrical, pneumatic, hydraulic and other power and force and to produce, create, develop, acquire by lease or otherwise, and to control and generally deal in and use, sell, lease or otherwise dispose of such steam, electric, pneumatic, hydraulic or other power for any uses and purposes to which the same are adapted; provided, always, that the rights, privileges and powers hereby conferred upon the company in this paragraph in acquiring, using and disposing of electric, hydraulic, pneumatic or other power or force when exercised outside of the property of the company shall be subject to all the laws and regulations of the provincial and municipal authorities in that behalf; (f) To apply for and acquire on any terms, letters patent of invention, patent rights, processes, concessions, other privileges or protections of a like licenses, trade marks, copyrights, or any nature for or connected with any matter, article or subject of manufacture or convenient for the business of the company and to turn the same to account by manufacturing or working the same or granting licenses in respect thereof or otherwise; (g) To purchase or otherwise acquire or undertake all or any part of the business, property, assets or liabilities of any person, partnership or company carrying on business with objects similar in whole or in part to those of the company, or possessed of property suitable and proper for the purposes of the company; (h) To issue paid up shares, bonds or debentures for the payment either in whole or in part of any property real or personal, rights, claims, privileges, concessions or other advantages which the company may lawfully acquire, and also to issue such fully paid shares, bonds or other securities in payment, part payment or exchange for the shares, bonds, debentures or other securities of any other company doing a business similar in whole or in part or incidental to the business of the company; (i) To purchase, acquire, hold and own the capital stock, bonds or other securities of any other company, corporation or individual carrying on or engaged in any business which this company is empowered to carry on or engage in, and to acquire, hold, or otherwise dispose of such shares, bonds or other securities notwithstanding the provisions of section 44 of the Companies Act; (j) To enter into any arrangement for sharing of profits, union of interests, cooperation, joint adventure, reciprocal concession or otherwise with any person, partnership or company carrying on or engaged in or about to carry on any business or transaction which this company is authorized to engage in or carry on, or to amalgamate with any such company; (k) To raise and assist in raising money for and to aid by way of bonus, loan, promise, endorsement, guarantee of bonds, debentures or otherwise, securities, or otherwise of any other company or corporation, and to guarantee the performance of contracts by any such persons with whom the company may have business relations; (l) To invest the moneys of the company not immediately required in such manner as may from time to time be determined; (m) To distribute among the shareholders of the company in kind any property or assets of the company, and in particular any shares, debentures or securities of any other company or companies which may have purchased or taken over, either in whole or in part, the property, assets or liabilities of this company; (n) To amalgamate with any other company or companies having objects similar to those herein enumerated; (o) To sell, lease, exchange or otherwise dispose of in whole or in part the property rights or undertaking of the company for such consideration as may be agreed upon, and in particular for shares, debentures or securities of any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this company; (p) To enter into any arrangement with any Governments, authorities, supreme, municipal, local or otherwise, that may seem conducive to the company's objects or any of them, and to obtain from any Government or authority, any rights, privileges or concessions which it may be desirable to obtain, and to carry out, exercise and comply with or sell and dispose of any such arrangements, rights, privileges and concessions; (q) To make donations and subscriptions to any object likely to promote the interests of the company and to create and contribute to pension and other funds and schemes for the benefit of persons employed by the company, or the wives, widows, children or dependents of any such persons, and to subscribe or guarantee money for any charitable or public object; (r) To do all such other acts and things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects, or any of them, and to carry on any business, whether manufacturing or otherwise germane to the purposes and objects set forth and which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently carried on by the company or calculated directly or indirectly to enhance the value or render profitable any of its properties or rights. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "Canadian Rein Drive Tractors, Limited," with a capital stock of one million dollars, divided into 10,000 shares of one hundred dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario. Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 28th day of February, 1917.

THOMAS MULVEY,
Under-Secretary of State.

THE CANADIAN MINES DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the first Part of chapter 79. of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 11th day of January, 1917, incorporating James Houston Spence and Grant Cooper, barristers, Lilian Murray Heal, accountant, and John Stewart Emery and Lillian Dillon, stenographers, all of the city of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, for the following purposes, viz:—(a) To acquire, own, lease, prospect for, open, explore, develop, work, improve, maintain and manage mines and mineral lands and deposits and to dig for, raise, crush, wash, smelt, assay, analyze, reduce, amalgate, refine, pipe, convey and otherwise treat ores, metals and minerals, whether belonging to the company or not, and to render the same merchantable, and to sell or otherwise dispose of the same or any part thereof or interest therein; (b) To take, acquire and hold as consideration of ores, metals or minerals sold or otherwise disposed of, or for goods supplied or for work done by contract or otherwise, shares, debentures or other securities of or in any other company having objects in whole or in part similar to those of the company hereby incorporated and to sell and otherwise dispose of the same; (c) To issue and allot as fully paid up shares of the company hereby incorporated, in payment or part payment of any property, movable or immovable, property, rights, leases, business, franchise, undertaking, powers, privileges, licenses, concessions, stocks, bonds, debentures or other property; (d) To purchase, lease, take in exchange or otherwise acquire lands or interests therein, together with any buildings or structures that may be on the lands or any of them; to erect buildings thereon and to sell, lease, exchange or otherwise dispose of the whole or any portion of the lands and all or any of the buildings or structures that are now or may hereafter be erected thereon and to take such security therefor as may be deemed necessary; (e) To sell or dispose of the undertakings and assets of the said company, or any part thereof, for such consideration as the company may think fit, including shares and debentures of any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this company; (f) To purchase or otherwise acquire and undertake all or any part of the assets, business, property, privileges, contracts, rights, obligations and liabilities of any company, society, partnership or carrying on any part of the business which this company is authorized to carry on, or possessed of property suitable for the purposes of this company, and to pay for the same in cash or in shares of this company, or partly in cash and partly in shares; (g) To sell, improve, manage, develop, exchange, lease, dispose of, turn to account or otherwise deal with all or any part of the property and rights of the company and to distribute any of the property in specie among its shareholders; (h) To take, acquire and hold debentures, bonds or other securities of or in any other company having object wholly or in part similar to those of this company and to sell or otherwise dispose of the same; (i) To enter into any arrangement for sharing profits, union of interests or co-operation with any other person or company carrying on or about to carry on any business or transaction which may be of benefit to this company; (j) To enter into partnership or into any arrangement for sharing profits, union of interests, co-operation, joint adventure, reciprocal concession or otherwise with any person or company carrying on or engaged in, or about to carry on or engage in any business or transaction which this company is authorized to carry on or engage in or any business or transaction capable of being conducted so as to directly or indirectly benefit the company and to lend money to, guarantee the contracts of or otherwise assist any such person or company, and to sell, hold, re-issue, with or without guarantee or otherwise deal with the same; (k) To enter into any arrangements with any authorities, municipal, local or otherwise that may seem conducive to the company's objects or any of them and to obtain from any such authority any rights, privileges and concessions which the company may think it desirable to obtain, and to carry out, exercise and comply with such arrangements, rights, privileges and concessions; (l) To promote any company or companies for the purpose of acquiring all or any of the property and liabilities of the company or for any other purpose which may seem calculated to benefit the company; (m) To make advances to customers and others having dealings with the company and to guarantee the performance of contracts by any such persons; (n) To draw, accept, make, endorse, execute and issue promissory notes, bills of exchange, bills of lading, warrants and other negotiable or transferable instruments; (o) To use any of its funds in the purchase of stock or shares in any other corporation, such power to be exercised by the directors but subject to section 44 of The Companies Act; (p) To pay all costs, charges and expenses incurred or sustained in or about the promotion and establishment of the company, or which the company shall consider to be preliminary; (q) Upon any issue of shares, debentures or other securities of the company, to employ brokers, commission agents, and underwriters, and to provide for the remuneration of such persons for their services by payment in cash or with the approval of the shareholders, by the issue of shares, debentures or other securities of the company, or by the granting of options to take the same or in any other manner; (r) To adopt such means of making known the products of the company as may seem expedient and in particular by advertising in the press, by circulars, by purchase and exhibition of works of art or interest, by publication of books or periodicals, by granting prizes, rewards and donations; (s) To apply for and obtain from any and all legislative, governmental, municipal and other authorities, powers and bodies confirmation, registration and recognition of the company and all its rights, powers, concessions, privileges, franchises and objects as may be considered expedient, and to do whatever may be necessary and expedient to comply from time to time with all laws, ordnances, decrees, regulations and other requirements now or in future existing; (t) To do all or any of the above things as principals, agents, contractors, or otherwise, and either alone or in conjunction with others; (u) To carry on any business, whether manufacturing or otherwise (but which is germane to the objects for which this company is incorporated) and which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with its business and generally to do all such things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects; (v) To do all such other reasonable things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "The Canada Mines Development Company Limited" with a capital stock of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, divided into 2,500 shares of one hundred dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario. Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 16th day of January, 1917.

THOMAS MULVEY,
Under-Secretary of State.

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GEN. ELECTRIC HAS ASSUMED STRONG POSITION

Profits for Year Increased Over a Million Dollars.

SHOWING OF 13% ON COMMON

Net Profits Not Brought Down Until Substantial Allowance Had Been Made to Provide for Special Munitions Plant.

Few statements illustrate more clearly and emphatically the remarkable improvement in their affairs which industrial companies which have successfully handled munitions contracts have been able to effect, or the steps which have been taken to treat the large profits made as abnormal earnings, and therefore to be conservatively disbursed, than that of the Canadian General Electric Company, submitted to the shareholders this week. When it is stated that the profits at $2,225,912 were about $1,000,000 more than in 1915, and considerably more than double those of 1914, the measure of recovery will be the better appreciated. From this amount, $408,888 was deducted for depreciation, and the large sum of $631,603 set aside for special reserve. Net profits were, therefore, $1,185,421, which is over 13 per cent. on the $8,000,000 common stock outstanding. Dividends took $779,844, leaving $707,119 of undivided profits, of which $500,000 was added to reserve.

The company's reserve fund now amounts to the large sum of $3,500,000, in addition to which there is the special reserve of $631,603, which is for the purpose of amortization of munition plants and equipment. By this course the company is placing itself in a position to meet the adjustments which may be looked for when the munitions orders cease. Nor do the previous figures include $612,696 of undivided profits. This latter item, with the reserve, make a total surplus of $4,112,696. Following are comparative figures:—

	1914	1915	1916
*Profit	$ 914,527	$1,219,513	2,225,912
Depreciation	....	416,223	408,888
Reserve	....	....	631,603
Interest	190,956	38,812	....
Net profits	$ 723,571	$ 764,378	$1,185,421
Dividends	696,741	698,022	779,844
Surp. for yr.	$ 26,830	$ 66,356	$ 405,577
Undved pfts.	913,932	940,763	707,119
	$ 940,762	$1,007,119	$1,112,696
Transfer to Reserve	....	300,000	500,000
Res. fund	2,700,000	3,000,000	3,500,000
Surplus	$3,640,762	$3,707,119	$4,112,696

*Before providing for interest and depreciation.

It will be noted that there is nothing in the statement for interest. This fact is indicative of the general policy being followed in wiping out obligations to the bank. Following are features of the company's record for the past seven years:—

	Depreciation.	*Net.	% on capital.
1910	$188,088	$ 646,300	8.7
1911	353,722	889,725	11.7
1912	456,358	1,396,493	13.9
1913	470,933	1,336,309	13.3
1914	......	*723,571	7.2
1915	416,222	764,378	7.8
1916	408,887	1,185,421	11.8

*Net after depreciation and bond interest. In 1914 no depreciation was written off.

The directors report that during the year the mortgage indebtedness on properties purchased has been reduced from $1,367,751 to $413,814, thus reducing fixed charges to a nominal amount. Total liquid assets, including cash on hand, accounts receivable, inventory and investments, amount to $8,340,013, and reserve for depreciation now amounts to $2,920,948, and surplus, including reserve account and the balance at the credit of profit and loss, to $4,112,696.

The directors reported that sales of machinery and supplies show a very gratifying increase over the preceding year, and from present indications the situation should continue to improve. At the present time there are approximately five thousand employees on the pay rolls of the company at its various plants and offices, but the scarcity of labor is the company's principal difficulty in the way of further increasing production.

CANADIAN-DOMINION.

Real Estate Development Company Reports No Improvement.

The accounts of the Canadian Dominion Development Co. for the year ended 31st October last, according to English reports, show a loss of £1,843. There has been on improvement in the conditions for the sale of real estate in Canada during the past year, and none can be looked for until the return of more normal conditions. The general financial condition of the Dominion continues to show increased strength and stability, and it is expected by many in close touch with that country that considerable emigration will be attracted to Canada as soon as hostilities cease. Should this expectation prove well founded, the directors believe the business of the company will be beneficially affected by such a movement.

WALLACE QUARRIES.

No Decision Yet as to Rebuilding Plant at Lyall, Man.

No decision as to the rebuilding of the Wallace Sandstone Company's plant at Lyall, Man., which was destroyed by fire, has been reached by the directors as yet. The insurance adjusters have not completed their work, which is rendered more complicated owing to the fact that the machinery which was destroyed has greatly increased in value since having been purchased and installed by the company. Naturally, the company, which will have to replace it at the higher prices which rule now, expect to recover on the basis of the increased values. The loss will be fully $200,000. The company's quarries at Wallace, Nova Scotia, are closed down at present, and it has not been decided when they will be re-opened. The prospects are not bright for the building stone business at present, but are expected to be somewhat better than last year.

CANADA'S MILLS ABLE TO FURNISH SHIPS' PLATES.

Continued from page 9.

ready fixed are $1.50 in advance of those of 1916.

Mine operators reported 140,608 tons of ore exported to the United States and 198,992 tons shipped to Canadian furnaces.

According to the records of the Customs Department exports of iron ore amounted to 161,260 tons valued at $541,779, and imports of iron ore to 2,229,667 tons valued at $4,419,013.

Shipments of iron ore from Wabana mines, Newfoundland, in 1916, by the two Canadian companies operating there were 1,012.060 short tons, all of which was shipped to Cape Breton.

In 1915 the total shipments were 868,451 short tons, of which 802,128 tons were shipped to Cape Breton and 66,323 tons to England.

The total production of pig iron in 1916, not including the output of ferro-alloys was according to complete returns now received 1,169,257 short tons (1,013,979 long tons) valued at $16,750,903 as compared witr 913,775 short tons (815,870 long tons), valued at $11,374,199 in 1915, showing an increase of 255,482 tons or 27.9 per cent.

The 1916 production was greater than that of any previous year, the second largest production of pig iron having been 1,128,867 short tons in 1913.

The production in Nova Scotia in 1916 was 470,055 tons as against 420,275 tons in 1915, an increase of 49,780 tons or 11.8 per cent., while the production in Ontario was 669,202 tons in 1916, compared with 493,500 tons in 1915, an increase of $205,702 tons, or 41.7 per cent.

Of the total output in 1916, 17,304 tons were made with charcoal as fuel as against 13,692 tons made with charcoal in 1915.

By grades the 1916 production included: Basic, 953,627 tons; Bessemer, 31,388 tons; Foundry and Malleable, etc., 184,242 tons. The 1915 production included: Basic, 739,613 tons; Bessemer, 29,052; Foundry and Malleable, etc., 145,110 tons.

The blast furnace plants operated were the same as in the previous year, viz.: The Dominion Iron & Steel Company at Sydney, N.S., the Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Company at North Sydney; The Standard Iron Company at Deseronto, Ont.; The Steel Company of Canada, at Hamilton, Ont.; The Canadian Furnace Company at Port Colborne, Ont.; and the Algoma Steel Corporation at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

The production of ferro-allows in Canada in 1916, chiefly ferro-silicon, but including also ferro-phosphorus and ferro-molybdenum, all made in electric furnaces, was 28,628 tons, valued at $1,777,615, as compared with a production in 1915 of 10,794 tons valued at $753,404.

The exports during 1916 of pig iron were 23,304 tons, valued at $374,383, or an average per ton of $16.07, and of ferro-silicon and ferro-compounds, 22,802 tons, valued at $1,352,013, or an average of $59.29 per ton.

The imports during 1916 included 57,337 tons of pig iron valued at $1,128,557, or an average of $19.68 per ton; 793 tons of charcoal pig valued at $16,593, or an average of $20.92, and 45,309 tons of ferro products valued at $1,879,448, or an average of $41.48 per ton, making a total import of pig iron and ferro-alloys of 103,439 tons, valued at

The estimated production of steel ingots and castings in 1916 as published at the end of December (complete returns have not yet been received) was 1,454,124 short tons (1,298,325 gross tons) of which 1,423,485 short tons were ingots and 30,639 tons direct steel castings. The total production in 1915 was 1,020,896 short tons, showing an increase in 1916 of 433,228 tons, or over 42 per cent. The 1916 production was greater than that of any previous year, the second largest production having been 1,168,993 short tons, in 1913.

Of the total production of steel ingots and castings in 1916, about 43,790 short tons (39,098 gross tons) were made in electric furnaces. In 1915 only 61 short tons were reported as having been made in electric furnaces.

The British Imperial Council of Commerce, which was to have been held in Toronto in September, is postponed and will not likely be called for a year at least.

IMPERIAL WIRE BENEFITTED BY WAR CONTRACTS

1916 Was Best Year in Collingwood Company's History.

DIVIDEND OUTLOOK FOR 1917

Directors State That Earnings Are Such That the Question of a Distribution Can be Considered Shortly.

The interesting story of how many industrial concerns, and particularly those which operated in steel, suffered a period of stagnation after the outbreak of the war and then revived under the same conditions, may be repeated in the case of the Imperial Steel and Wire Company, of Collingwood, whose annual statement to December 31, 1916, has recently been made public. As compared with the previous year, during the greater part of which the company's plant was closed down, gross earnings were shown for 1916 of $124,493, with net profits of $40,235. The directors refer to the showing made with considerable satisfaction, and forecast an even better report for the current fiscal period.

Contrasted with the state of stagnation in 1915, 1916 was the most prosperous in the history of the company. While the plant was closed down the organization suffered, and experienced workmen moved to other fields. Thus, when it was decided to go into the manufacture of new lines of goods it was not only necessary to raise a large amount of money to purchase and install a new plant, but to procure a new staff and build up a new crew of skilled workmen. In this connection it is significant that the directors refer particularly to their good fortune in securing the services of Garfield M. Evans, M.E., of the Canadian Pacific Railway mechanical engineering staff. Early operations were attended with certain difficulties, illustrated by the fact that sales for the first quarter of the year of $79,277 compare with a total of $244,296 for the last three months. Attention is called to the fact that, owing to delayed delivery on wire rods, high-priced stock had to be used, with the result that profits were $22,600 less than they might otherwise have been. Rods are now being delivered and the company starts the year with profits of $22,600 in sight. Sufficient orders have been booked to insure constant operations until the third quarter of the year, and sufficient rods at low prices have been booked, averaging fully $20 per ton below present quotations.

High Prices to Continue.

The directors point out that competent authorities estimate that an extensive demand for steel wire products and steel ship plates will continue for at least 10 years after the war, during the period of reconstruction. In anticipation of this, steel plates and steel wire rods have advanced much higher than any other steel commodity. The directors have, therefore, kept in view constantly changing conditions which may occur after the war, especially in Canadian trade. Not only have the usual domestic customers been attended to, but the company will be in a position to take care of after-war business as well as usual domestic trade.

The Dividend Outlook.

As regard dividend prospects, the directors state that during the year the question of a distribution of profits on capital stock will be considered. Last year's earnings were equal to fixed charges on bonds, dividends on preferred shares and 5 per cent. on the common stock. Losses on certain floating debts have been written off, the plant is in excellent condition, and tonnage has increased 50 per cent. The outlook is, therefore, bright for a better year than 1916, with prospects that deferred dividends on preferred stock can be paid, with something substantial left over for common shareholders. In this connection it may be noted that net profits were brought down after writing down stock, repairs and inventories, treating previous surplus as negligible, paying floating liabilities, writing off a loss of over $6,000 on operations undertaken in 1915, and expending over $13,000 in cash on new plant.

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